# Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 14TH MARCH 1827. No. 1919.


## Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an adjourned Sessions of the Peace will be held at my Office in Meadows Street, on Wednesday the 21st Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
*Clerk of the Peace.*

MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY,
*10th March* 1827.

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જાહેર • ખબર *

મે • લખે આથી • ખબર • આપી
કિયે • આ • મહીનાની • તારીખ •
૨૧ આવતા • બુધવારના દને • બ
પારના • કલાક • ૧૧ માં • પીશા • જુ
શાતીશા નાં • શાહેબ • લોક • કરી •
ઘેરોના • ટાકશા • બાબત • તજવી
જ • કરવા • શારૂ • નોટંન • શાહેબની
કાકરીશમાં • કીલા • મધે • કરંગીના •
દેવલને • પાશે • બેઠશે • વાશતે • જે •
લોકોઈ • મુંબજા • શેઈર • ની • ઈદમાં
નાં • ઘેરોના • ટાકશા • બાબત • અ
રજીઓ • આપીછે • તેઓને • શેકમ
એછેજે • ટાકશાનાં • પઇશા • ઓછો
કરવા • શારૂ • પોતાંના • શાહેદ • હો
શે તેઓને • શાથે • લાવીને • તાંહાં •
હાજર • થવ * તા • ૮ મી • માર
ચ • શને • ૧૮૨૭ અંગરેજી *

બી • નોટંન
પીશા • જુશાનીશાનાં • કલારક

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## Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On SATURDAY next the 17th Instant,

THE Following Articles of Plate viz. Silver Milk Bowl, Butter Pot, Sugar Basons, Egg Stand, Hot water Dishes, Mug, Muffineers, Table Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dssert Forks. &c.

Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Pot, Glass and Earthenware, a Double Barrelled Gun by Jackson, a pair of Pistols and a Variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
TWO SADDLE HORSES.
*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN INVOICE OF
DETONATING
*FOWLING PIECES*
COMPRISING.

DOUBLE BARRELLED DETONATING GUNS, in Mahogany cases by GILL.. .... } Rs. 250&400
Ditto by FORSYTH..... 250
Ditto by SMITH..... 200
Ditto by FOTHERBY..... 200

ALSO
*ANTI CORROSIVE*
PERCUSSION CAPS
Rs. 25 PER THOUSAND.
*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
*ON COMMISSION*
*THE NEAT*
Household Furniture,
BREAKFAST AND DESSERT
SETS OF
*China and Glassware,*
BELONGING TO A FAMILY,
COMPRISING.

BLACKWOOD Cots with Mattresses, . . . . Rs. 100 & 150
Chintz. and Damask Couches per pair, . . . . . Rs. 60 to 175
Oval Jackwood Breakfast Table, 75
Dining Table for 26 Persons, 175
Card Tables per pair, . . . . 75
Six Light Lustre, . . . . . 400
Breakfast set of English China, 150
Dessert Ditto beautifully painted and Gilt Edges, . . . . 150
Ditto White with Green Flowers, 60
Dessert set of richly Cut Glassware, . . . . . 200
Child's Cot, Bedsteps, Teapoys, plated Candlesticks, Sideboard, Chairs and Dressing Tables.

*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION*
A NEARLY NEW
*GRAND PIANOFORTE,*
BY BROADWOOD,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION,
PRICE RUPEES 900.
*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION*
A NEW LIGHT
BUGGY,
PRICE Rs. 700.
AND
A LOW AND LIGHT
*BUGGY.*
AND HARNESS,
NEARLY NEW,
PRICE Rs. 650.
*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

*WILL SELL*
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY,
the 26th and 27th Instant,
*ON THE PREMISES*
IN RAMPART ROW,
ALL THE MODERN
*HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE*
OF
ARRATOON APCAR, Esq.
WHO IS LEAVING THIS SIDE OF INDIA.

COMPRISING Couches, Chairs, Tables of sizes, Sideboards, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Bedsteads and Bedding. Cheval Glass with Shades, Looking Glasses, single branch Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, four and six light Chandeliers, Card, Dressing and Work Tables, Bird Cages, Persian Carpets, China Mats, Oil Floor Cloths, China Flower Pots of sizes with the Plants, Alabaster Vases, and Pegu Jars of sizes, Office Tables, and a variety of other articles.

Catalogues will be published, and the Furniture will be on view from the 20th Instant.

*Meadows Street*, 14*th March*, 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,
PER LONACH,
FOR SALE,
*ON COMMISSION,*
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,
OF
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
PRICE PER NUMBER RS. 5.
*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
*Per Brig Britannia,*
A SUPPLY OF
*VELNO'S ORIGINAL*
VEGETABLE SYRUP.
Concentrated for the East-Indies and other warm Climates.
*PRICE PER BOTTLE*
Rs, 20.

THE experience of Half a Century has proved this Medicine to be the most innocent and effectual Alterative. It corrects, purifies, and sweetens the Blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood and Juices; those who suffer for the Dissipations and Indiscretions of their Youth, or whose Constitutions are broken down and debilitated by Mercurial, Antimonial, or Arsenic Medicines should submit to a regular Course of the Vegetable Syrup. The Effect of this Medicine, principally on the insensible Perspiration, is such as not to interrupt either Business or Pleasure; it operates on the Animal Juices, and requires only the common Restraints of Moderation in Diet. It is dissolved in the Chyle of the Stomach, is conveyed by the Circulating Fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those Diseases which originate in vitiated Blood. It is a safe though a powerful Substitute for Mercury, and removes those Evils which an unsuccessfull Use of that Mineral occasions.

*Meadows Street*, 7*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*
A NEAT
AND SERVICEABLE
*DENNET.*
PRICE Rs. 650-
*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*
A CONSIGNMENT,
*OF CHINA EARTHEN*
BLUE AND WHITE,
ROUND BEDETS,
*OR BATHING TUBS*
*FOR CHILDREN.*
SIZE.

TWO feet Diameter and eight inches deep, . . . . . Rs. 36
Twenty one inches Diameter and Seven inches deep, . . . . . 27

*Meadows Street*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*
On MONDAY the 19th Instant,
*The Property of a Gentleman Proceeded to Sea.*

PLATE and Plated Ware Glass and Queen's Ware, a Double Barelled Gun a few Articles of Furniture, a Palanquin &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up a Bengal Built Buggy with Horse and Harness, and a Buggy Horse.

*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*
On MONDAY the 19th Instant,
*AT THEIR ROOMS,*
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE.
*A. Crawford Esq.*
C. S. VIZT.

TWO Saddle Horses, Plate, Plated and Glass Ware, a neat English Breakfast Set, a Double Barrelled Gun by Parker a Rifle by Mortimer, and a pair of Double Barelled Pistols, Double and Single Poled Tents, Rowties, Palanquin, &c. &c. &c.

*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## *Messrs. Ranken & Saunders,*

HAVE received by the BRITANNIA, Captain WALKER, a small consignment of Fresh White Champaigne, in 3 Dozen Cases, price 70 Rupees per Dozen, and of high flavoured Burgundy in 4 Dozen Cases at Rupees 75 per Dozen.

First and Second Growth Clarets, from Messrs. HARPER and BELL, by late arrivals.

BARSAC AND VIN DE GRAVE.
*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## *Kempt & Co.*

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission, a few Copies of Captain Seely's Improved Map of India, with the Road Book price per Copy 35 Rupees, Cash.

*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## *Sprague & Co.*

HAVE FOR SALE
*A FEW KEGS*
OF SUPERIOR
*WHITE LEAD (PAINT).*
*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## *Sprague & Co.*

HAVE FOR SALE
*FINE ENGLISH*
SODA WATER.
AND
*DERATED MAGNESIA WATER.*
*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the SURAT MISSION PRESS, beg to inform the Public, that BOOKBINDING in the European style is now carried on, in connexion with their Printing Establishment. Persons wishing to have books bound are requested to apply to Mr. SALMON, MISSION HOUSE, SURAT.

*Surat*, 14*th March* 1827.

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## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament, and of certain Codicils thereto annexed, of RODNEY KEMPT, late of Bombay, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BURJORJEE NANABHOY, The Reverend HENRY DAVIES, Clerk, and MARY KEMPT, the Widow of the said deceased, three of the Executors and Executrix named in and appointed by the said Will, (reserving the right of Major General Sir James Kempt K. C. B. Governor in Halifax Nova Scotia, to the like Probate when he shall pray for the same), all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of March 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

# Advertisement.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY, the surviving PARTNER of the FIRM of KEMPT AND Co. earnestly and respectfully solicits that those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Concern, will have the goodness to arrange for an early adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close them with the least possible delay, in order to obviate the loss or inconvenience the Interests of the Widow and Children of his late lamented PARTNER would otherwise suffer.

*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

# Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of JAMES DONAUGHUE late of Poonah a Serjeant in His Majesty's 20th Regiment deceased may be granted to FELIX O'BERNE and ANNE O'BERNE his Wife and late Widow of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1827.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

## For Passage to London,
THE FINE SHIP

## LONACH,
OF 500 TONS,

*Wm. Henry Driscoll,*
COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the first week of April, touching at Tellicherry for Passengers only.

Apply to Capt. DRISCOLL at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

*Bombay* 14*th March* 1827.

## *FOR PASSAGE TO PONDICHERRY & MADRAS.*
THE FRENCH SHIP,

## *LA ANNE MARIA.*

WILL Sail in the course of 3 or 4 days, and has good accommodotion for a few Passengers.

Apply to the Captain on board or at the Office of JAHANGHEER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

## For Passage Only,
TO
*LONDON.*
THE BRIG

## *BRITANNIA.*
OF 300 TONS
*Thomas G. Walker.*
COMMANDER,

TO SAIL on the 25th March. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For particulars apply to Capt. WALKER on board or at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

*Bombay*, 14*th March* 1827.

## *FOR SALE*
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

*Bombay*, 14*th March*, 1827.

# *NOTICE.*

STOLEN from a Bungalow on the Breach road, a KHOKLA, or Hermitage PIDGEON, colour Green, with Blue Beak, whoever will bring the Bird to Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. shall be handsomely rewarded.

*Boubay*, 14*th March* 1827


## *GENERAL ORDERS.*
BY GOVERNMENT.

*Bombay Castle*, 1*st March* 1827.

No. 79 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets, who originally sailed from England in the late ship Britannia, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Brig Britannia, from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th Ultimo, and produced certificates of their appointment on this Establishment, are admitted as such from the same date as those of their fellow Passengers who first reached Bombay have been admitted, viz. the 23d of January 1827. The Cadet for the Engineers is promoted to 2d Lieutenant, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, their date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

*Engineers.*

Mr. Henry Blois Turner.

*Infantry.*

Mr. John Philip Major.
Mr. William Edwards.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Proctor Rooke, who left England on the same ship, and has also reported his arrival, is likewise admitted on the Establishment from the 23d January.

Lieut. J. Campbell, of the 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I., having returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and having originally embarked on board the late Ship Britannia, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the like indulgence to this Officer, and to permit his India allowance and service to commence from the 23d of January last.

*Bombay Castle*, 1*st March* 1827.

No. 80 of 1827.—Ensign S. J. Stevens, of the 21st Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to the Malabar Coast, on urgent private affairs, for two months.

No. 81 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of dispatches from the Hon'ble the Gourt of Directors in the Military Department.

*Letter dated* 20*th June* 1826.

4th We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Major C. Garraway.
Captain Holden Dunbabin
Lieutenant W. Jocob.

5th We have permitted Assistant Surgeon James Boyd to return to his duty on your establishment.

6th. We have permitted Captain Andrew N. Riddell, of your establishment, to remain in this country until the sailing for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1826 | 27.

7th Adverting to the General Order of your Government permitted Lieut. John Liddell, of your Establishment, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to the Certificates given by the Senior Surgeon of the Factory in China, and the Medical Officers of the "Farquharson" of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe, we have resolved to consider Lieut. Liddell on Furlough to Europe on sick certificate from the date of his quitting your Presidency, and to allow him the benefit of the Furlough Regulations.

8th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the service from the dates stated against their respective names viz.

Captain Joseph Walker, from the 20th January 1826.
Surgeon Patrick Leslie from the 22d Feb. 1826.

9th We have permitted Lieut Richard Sellwood, late of your Establishment, to resign the Company's Service from the 12th April 1826.

*Letter dated* 12*th July* 1826.

7th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment,—viz.

Surgeon George Andrew Stuart, Lieutenant John Campbell.

8th. We have permitted Lieut. W. John Lewes, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe for the further period of six months.

9th We have permitted Lieutenant William Stirling, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the month of March 1827.

*Hon'ble Court's Letter dated* 18*th July* 1827.

2d We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel James Morse, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until December next.

3d We have permitted Major George Tweedy. of your Establishment, to remain in this country for the further period of six months.

*Bombay Castle*, 1*st March* 1827.

No. 82 of 1827—Lieutenant Turner, of the Engineers, is appointed an Assistant to the Executive Engineer at Poona.

*Bombay Castle*, 2*d March* 1827.

N. 83 of 1827.—Lieutenant A. Ore, of the 25th Regiment N. 1., is allowed a Furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

*Bombay Castle*, 3*d March* 1827.

No. 84 of 1827.—Sub Assistant Surgeon W. Leggett is appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, exclusively for the Marine duty, without any claim to be confirmed, or to be continued in the situation longer than he may be required.

No. 85 of 1827.—Lieutenant J. B. Bellasis, Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 9th Regiment N. I. is appointed Interpreter also in the Mahratta language, from the 14th of November last, the date of his joining that Regiment.

*Bombay Castle*, 3*d March* 1827.

No. 86 of 1827.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following appointments to take place.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Cleiland of the 13th Regiment N. I. to Command the Surat Division of the Army during the absence of Lieut. Colonel Commandant Hessman, on Sick Cirtificate, or till the arrival of a Senior Officer on the Hon'ble Company's Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith of the 16th Regiment N. I. to Command the Baroda Subsidiary Force, vice Lieut. Colonel Commandant Kenedy C. B. returned to England.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Kinnersley, of the 17th Regiment N. I. to Command in Cutch.

Lieutenant Colonel Delamotte, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, to Command the Northern Districts of Guzerat.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Smith, of the 1st Light Cavalry, to Command at Sattarah during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Cleiland.

Lieutenant Colonel Cleiland, whilst in Command of the Surat Division, will draw the allowances laid down in General Orders dated the 10th of March 1825.

*Bombay Castle*, 3*d March* 1827.

No. 87 of 1827.—There being neither field Officer nor Captain present with the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I the Honorable the Governor in Gouncil is pleased to place Captain J. Falconer, Sub. Assistant Commissary General, who is the Senior Captain of that Corps now in India, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as soon as relieved by another Officer of the Commissariat.

*Bombay Castle*, 5*th March* 1827.

No. 88 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to reorganize the Commissariat Department under this Presidency, directs that it be composed to the extent laid down in the following statement, exhibiting the number of Commissioned and Warrant Officers which appear sufficient to conduct the duties appertaining to it.

| | Commissary General. | First Assistant. | 2d Assistant. | 3d Assistant. | Total Commissioned Officers. | Conductors. | Sub Conductors. | Acting Sub Conductor. | Total warrant Officers. | General Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st The presidency, including Northern and Southern Conkan..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| 2d The Poona Division and Candeish, including Poona and Ahmednugger, Malligaum and Dhoolia, and Sattara..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 3d The Surat Division and Northern District of Guzerat with Kattiwar, including Surat and Baroach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, and Rajcote..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| 4th Malwa Force, Mhow and Asseerghur. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 5th Baroda Force, Baroda and Deesa..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 6th Cutch Force, Bhooj and Anjar..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total.. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 32 |

2d In pursuance of the above arrangement, the following distribution of Officers belonging to the Department will take place, and the Commissary General is authorized to carry the same into effect, in such manner as he may consider most advise able, and so as not to inconvenience the public Service.

Presidency.—Captain Waite.

Poona Division,—Major Snodgrass and Captain Campbell.

Surat Division,—Captain Dunsterville, Captain Holland (the latter acting for Captain Long.)

Malwa Force.—Captain Molesworth (but Captain Long appointed acting.)

Baroda Force,—Major Gibbon.

Cutch Force,—Captain Reynolds

3d In consequence of Captain Molseworth being at present otherwise employed, Captain Long is appointed an acting Second Assistant, and the service of Captain Falconer being required with his Regiment, Captain Holland, supernumerary in the Department, is appointed an acting third assistant vice Long.

4, Lieutenant Payne, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, not permanently attached to the Department is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

5, The Officers of the Commissariat will stand as follows.

1, Commissary General, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bellassis.

2, First Assistants, Major Snodgrass, Captain Dunsterville.

3, Second Assistants, Captain Molesworth detached on other duty, Major Gibbon, Captain Reynolds.

8, Third Assistants, Captain Long, Acting as second Assistant, Captain Waite, Captain Campbell, Supernumerary, Acting 3d Assistant, Captain Holland.

6th The following is the scale, of allowance fixed for the Assistants of each Class.

First Assistants, 8 0 Rupees per month.
Second Assistant, 600 do. do.
Third Assistant 300 do. do.

7th. The Commissary General will arrange whatever may be requisite regarding the Office Establishments in communication with his Assistants, and the Military Auditor General, submitting them afterwards through the Military Board for the confirmation of Government, and observe the usual course with regard to the warrant Officers now allotted to the Commissariat.

*Bombay Castle*, 5*th March* 1827.

No. 90 of 1827.—With reference to the General Order of the 12th Ultimo (No. 53) Captain M. Law, Second Deputy Commissary of Stores, is appointed to act as Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores from the 15th January.

*Bombay Castle*, 7*th March* 1827.

No. 91 of 1827.—Lieutenant W. P. Gardiner, of the 2d Madras Europeon Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. NEWNHAM,
*Chief Sec. to Govt*

## *EXCHANGE.*

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99¾ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.


## THE GAZETTE.
## BOMBAY.
WEDNESDAY, 14TH MARCH 1827.


Another Ship has narrowly escaped destruction on those Scylla and Charybdis dangers of the Indian Seas, the Basses Rocks on the South East Coast of Ceylon.

We are unacquainted with the particulars of the accident, but understand that a Ship of this Port, the Charles Forbes, ——— Brydin, Commander, struck on, or in the vicinity of the Little Basses. Her rudder and false keel are said to have been torn from her, before she could be got off these dangerous and deceitful Rocks. Having come from the Eastward, it is by no means improbable that she struck on a ledge of sunken Rocks about two miles to the S. E. of the Little Basses.

Some three or four years ago our Columns contained several hints by a correspondent, on the necessity and the practicability of a Lighthouse being erected on one or other of these Rocks

We have subsequently understood that a Naval Officer was to have gone (but was somehow prevented) to survey them, and to report on the feasibility of such an undertaking. It's utility we should think cannot for a moment be questioned. In whatever direction a vessel is sailing, it is indispensably requisite for her to make and hug that part of the Coast; and the number of Ships altogether, or nearly, lost on the Basses, shows the impossibility of being able at all times to guard against the danger.

The great Basses rise only a few feet above water, and the little Basses are scarcely perceptible. There are 19 fathoms soundings close alongside of both. The rapidity and variability of the currents in their vicinity are truly incredible. During the greater part of the year a *thick dry haze* prevails along that coast; obscuring the Rocks, and making the land appear much more distant than it really is. A ship at noon in a perfect calm may perhaps be between 30 and 40 miles from the land, and before midnight be drifted on them, without a single warning to the most experienced mariner of his danger.

In addition to the many proofs of this to be found in Horsburgh, we may instance what befel the Moira, Capt. Hornblow, some three or four years ago. She had sailed from Madras for England and struck unexpectedly on the little Basses, and was with the greatest difficulty saved from becoming a total wreck. The known ability and experience of Capt. Hornblow (and the shortness of time that had elapsed since he left Madras) amply prove that the dangers in question will baffle the skill and vigilanee of the best Navigators.

Let the Mercantile community properly and strongly represent to our Indian Governments the necessity of the measure, and we make little doubt the erection of a Lighthouse on the Basses would be immediately undertaken. Its cost could in a few years be regained, by a tax on all vessels navigating these seas.

In our last we pledged ourselves to say something in respect to the Stamp Regulation, recently enacted for Calcutta. *Newspaper* clamour has subsequently become so virulent against this Tax, that we begin to repent of our promise. We shall certainly draw down a nest of hornets on our devoted head, in endeavouring to overturn the arguments which have been opposed to the Stamp Regulation, It is now too late to retreat; and we must therefore fight out *the battle* as well as we are able.

From amidst the conflicting opinions and questions that have been agitated by our Calcutta Cotemporaries, inregard to this obnoxions Stamp-Tax, we have beenable to pluck the following inquiries, which seem to embrace every thing worthy of consideration on this subject.

1st Can the British Parliament impose Taxes on residents in India; and if so, has it delegated, by Statute 53d Geo. III. Cap. 155, that power to our Indian Governments?

2nd Does the 98th Section of that act extend to the imposition at the Presidencies of internal Taxes, and include that of Stamps?

3rd Is there any financial necessity at this time for burdening the people of India with additional Taxes?

Intending to continue our observations on this Tax in a succeeding number, we shall not here divide (if susceptible of division) that branch of our subject which relates to the policy in general of a Stamp Tax, and of that of introducing it into India. It was these considerations however, we may add, which first induced us to take up the cudgels in support of the Tax in question.

We proceed therefore to the discussion of our first question, which by the way seems at one time to have been the sole position taken up by the anti-Stamp faction.

The successful resistance, by *force of arms*, which the Yankees made against the attempts by the House of Commons to impose *internal* taxes on them; and an Englishman's constitutional right to resist all Taxes not imposed on him by his representatives, fully establish, it has been alleged, that we have nobusiness in India to pay a single Tax; since we are really not at all represented. The Hurkaru one of the Anti-Stamp party, has latterly abandoned that ground entirely; and we could not prove its indefensibility half so well as he has done We extract therefore his sentiments on that point from his columns of the 17th ultimo.

"The comparisons which have been drawn between the celebrated American Stamp Act and the present Bengal regulation are, we think, somewhat out of place. The Americans had exercised the right of taxing themselves from the foundation of the colonies, and justly looked upon the attempt to dispense with the consent of their separate legislatures, as an encroachment upon their acknowledged


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rights, which must prove a prelude to the most dangerous innovations. In our situation there is nothing similar, we neither have, nor can have a representative government. The necessary power for carrying on the public business of India must be lodged somewhere, and the supreme authority of the Empire, the Parliament of Great Britain, have confided it to a Governor and council, subject to a certain authority in Europe. The question of taxation then resolves itself into two branches, the right of imposing, and the expedience of the particular tax imposed. With regard to the right of taxation, it is a legal question which we are not competent to decide, and it is but fair to conclude that the local Government has not proceeded rashly or without proper advice in a step of so much importance."

It being thus shown that the British Parliament has the power of imposing Taxes on India, it's right to delegate that, as well as other powers, to the local authorities here, becomes unquestionable; and the 98th Section of the Statute 53d Geo. III. Cap. 155, grants "authority to the Governors &c. of Fort Wil-"liam &c. to impose all such duties of cus-"toms and other Taxes."

The concluding observation in the above Extract from the Hurkaru, naturally leads to the consideration of our second question provided we rightly understand the observation.

Was it intended that the above quoted Section of the said Act should include internal Taxes in general, and in particular that of Stamps? To inform our readers of the view some of the Calcutta folks have taken of this question, it will merely be necessary to quote the words of the India Gazette of the 19th ultime. "It is supposed that no taxes beyond those of *Import, Export, transit, excise, and town duties* can be meant by that" section of the Act."

The construction thus put on the 98th Section of the said Act, is grounded on the expression, "such duties of Customs and other Taxes," which occurs only once, while in it, and the following Section, "duties and Taxes" are repeated more than a dozen times. *Tax* we all know is the most general term for all manner of Taxation; and if it wanted any thing in the present instance to make it such, "*and other Taxes*" certainly did the business. But, tho' an easy task, it is not necessary, for us to prove from the former Section above quoted the authority of Government to impose a Stamp Tax or duty. We bid our brethren of the City of Palaces turn to the 24th and 25th Sections of the same Act, and cone them over carefully. There they will find authority granted to our Governments, to levy Customs on all Goods Wares or Merchandize, Exported or Imported; and that "no duty or Tax on the *Export and Import or transit* of any goods &c. *whatsoever*" shall however be imposed, without the sanction of the Court of Directors, and of the Board of Controul.

These Sections so fully providing for the imposition of Customs, do the 98th and 99th Sections, according to the notions of the opponents of the Stamp Tax, merely repeat them? It is more consistent with the Legislative wisdom of our Houses of Parliament, one would think, to conceive that they had a widely different intention in enacting them. But when "in addition to such staggering evidence, these words of the 98th Section, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor &c. of Fort William, &c. to impose Taxes on all commodities and *property* whatsoever; *and also upon* all persons whomsoever," are placed before the eyes of our opponents, surely they can no longer entertain a doubt on the point.

We come now to the third, and the last question which we mean to discuss in this number. Is there any financial necessity for burdening India with new Taxes?

The Hurkaru tells us, that at this period of profound peace, there can be none. Other Journals acknowledge that the Indian Treasuries are at a low ebb, but propose as a remedy to reduce the salaries of the servants of Government.

In the one case the late Burmah War, and the enormous expence it entailed on Government, seems entirely to have been forgotten. We would feel obliged to the Hurkaru to inform us, whether the total annual collections of the new Stamp Act will amount to the interest, even, that would be payable on six Crores of Rupees. Such, at the lowest estimation, must have been the extra expenditure occasioned by the Burmah War; and is it then to wondered at, that Government, should now think of imposing new Taxes?

We are credibly informed that the Indian expenditure is being reduced as much as practicable; and as we believe the Stamp Duty in question will affect the salaries of the servants of the Hon'ble Company as much as the property of private individuals, it will operate as a still further reduction of the Govt. expenditure.

We will, conclude for the present our dry observations on this important subject with a piece of advice to our Covenanted friends, to say nothing about the Stamp Tax lest it should yet be abrogated; and the Government cause instead, a much more considerable reduction to be made from their salaries than it would occasion.

*BOMBAY COURIER, MARCH 10.*

The Lonach, from London the 16th September, anchored in the harbour on Wednesday last. Passengers by this oportunity—

Mrs. Procter and Miss Hatch, Major W. S. Forbes, 89th Regt. Captain R. B. Wilson, E. A. Ensign Robert W. Bebee 6th Regt. George Bird, Civil Service, H. G. Guillimand Merchant, Lieut. J. C. Smythe, 4th Regt. Ensign G. Collins, and 4 Servants.

We have lately received many complaints of the danger and risk to which people are exposed from the noisy processions in which the Hindoo part of the population have begun to indulge, on the occasion of the arrival of the annual festival of the Hooly. We have already heard of several instances in which individuals have been placed in jeopardy from the noise of the *tom-toms*, which usually accompany these Bachanalian assemblies, having rendered carriage and buggy horses quite ungovernable, so as not only to endanger the lives of the immediate occupiers of the vehicles, but also of the passengers quietly traversing the streets. Our opinion is, that processions, accompanied by what is called country music, whether to celebrate marriages or particular holydays, ought not to be allowed to traverse the great public roads, which are constantly, both by day and night, crowded with carriages of every description, and where there is, as things are at present, much risk of accidents from the horses being frightened and rendered unmanageable. As we are so forward to confer some of our good institutions as boons of favour on the natives, we wish they would give up, to please us some of their bad ones. In respect to the Hooly procession, we believe that not the slightest difficulty would be experienced in confining them to those parts of the native town where they would not be attended with danger. The assemblies to which we allude are only composed of the lower class of Hindoos, and we have not the slightest doubt that the whole of the respectable natives of every Caste, as well as the European community, would be highly gratified by their being prevented from practising their orgies in the great public roads, which, we have already said, are at all hours crowded with carriages, and where they are consequently liable to be the cause of serious accidents.

*(Continued from our last.)*

The festival of the Dussera took place on the 19th October, and was the most splendid military spectacle ever witnessed since the accession of Bajee Row. Two circumstances were particularly observable on this occasion; a marked degree of slight towards the resident, and, at the moment of the Peishwa's quitting the ground, a large compact mass of horse, under an officer named Naroo Punt Aptey, galloped down, as if they had intended to charge the flank of the British troops, but wheeled off as they came close up. The intention of this manœuvre was to show the Sepoys their insignificance, when compared to this host of Mahratta spears, and might be supposed to have its effect in aiding the Peishwa's intrigues. It would have been difficult to convince the Mahrattas, in that vaunting moment, that of the three weak battalions, then peaceably and unsuspectingly standing before them, one should, in less than three months, repulse their whole army.

After the Dussera every day became more interesting, and by the 25th parties of troops were coming into Poona from all quarters, by day and by night. General Smith's force was now at a distance, and the European regiment from Bombay could hardly be expected in less than ten days. The position occupied by the brigade almost joined the northern environs of Poona; it had been originally taken up by Sir Arthur Wellesley for the protection of the city, but circumstances were now reversed. Gardens and inclosures, with high prickly pear hedges, ran in many places within half musket shot of the lines, affording not only every advantage for the attack of the Arabs and irregulars, but, in case of disaffection amongst the Sepoys, every facility to desert. Small parties of horse came out, and encamped round the British cantonment, and in a few days were augmented to large bodies, whilst a strong corps of Gosaeen infantry occupied a position on one of the flanks. The Sungum being at some distance from the cantonment, the Vinchorkur's horse with some infantry and guns, encamped between the residency and the village of Bambooree; but besides these preparations, all reports concurred in representing that an immediate attack was meditated.

For several nights the Peishwa and his advisers had deliberated on the advantage of surprising the troops before the arrival of the European regiment; and, for this purpose, on the 28th October, their guns were yoked, their horses saddled, and their infantry in readiness. The intelligence was brought to Mr. Elphinstone a little before midnight of the 28th, and for a moment it became a question, whether self-defence, under all circumstances, did not require that the attack should be anticipated. It was an hour of anxiety:—the British cantonment and the residency were perfectly still, and the inhabitants slept in the complete repose inspired by confidence in that profound peace to which they had been long accustomed; but in the Peishwa's camp, south of the town, all was noise and uproar. Mr. Elphinstone had as yet betrayed no suspicions of the Peishwa's treachery, and, as he now stood listening on the terrace*, he probably thought that, in thus exposing the troops to be cut off without even the satisfaction of dying with their arms in their hands, he had followed the system of confidence, so strongly recommended, to a culpable extremity; but other motives influenced his conduct at this important moment. He was aware how little faith the other Mahratta princes placed in Bajee Row, and that Sindia, who knew him well, would hesitate to engage in hostilities, until the Peishwa had fairly committed himself. Apprized of the governor-general's secret plans and his intended movements on Gwalior, which many circumstances might have concurred to postpone, Mr. Elphinstone had studiously avoided every appearance which might affect the negotiations in Hindoostan, or by any preparation and apparent alarm on his part, give Sindia's secret emissaries at Poona reason to believe that war was inevitable. To have sent to the cantonment at that hour would have occasioned considerable stir; and in the meantime, by the reports of the spies, the Peishwa was evidently deliberating; the din in the city was dying away; the night was passing; and the motives which had hitherto prevented preparations, determined Mr. Elphinstone to defer it some hours longer. Major J. A. Wilson, the officer in command of the European regiment, on its march from Bombay, had already been made acquainted with the critical state of affairs, and was hastening forward.

Next morning, however, the officer in command of the brigade at Poona was requested to keep the men ready in their lines, but with as little appearance of bustle as possible. At three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Elphinstone sent a message to the Peishwa, mentioning that his Highness's horsemen were crowding in upon the position of the brigade; that such a mode of encamping had never been practised or permitted by British troops, and therefore the commanding officer confined his men to their cantonment until those of his Highness should be withdrawn, lest, by their contiguity, disputes might arise between them. This message was delivered by Captain Ford, and created a great sensation. Gokla recommended that the attack should not be delayed, the Peishwa hesitated, stating that he wished a little more time to make sure of corrupting the Sepoys; the European Regiment was still, as he believed, at a great distance, and every hour was adding to his army; another night was thus wasted in consultation, and at four o'clock of the following afternoon, the European regiment, by great exertions marched into the cantonment. Mr. Elphinstone now determined on removing the troops from their present very bad position, to another in many respects more eligible, at the village Khirkee, far distant, which had been early pointed out by General Smith, as the proper one to be occupied in case of an apprehended rupture. The troops accordingly took up their ground at Khirkee on the 1st November, and the residency being close to the town, two hundred and fifty men were sent for its protection. The Peishwa was apprized of the intended movement; but his army supposed that the British troops had withdrawn from fear, and was much encouraged in consequence. The cantonment was plundered; an officer†, on his route to Bombay, was attacked, wounded, and robbed, in open day; the language of the Peishwa's ministers was that of perfect slight; his troops every where began to insult individuals as they passed; and they continued to push forward their parties as if in defiance. They proposed forming a camp betwixt the old cantonment and the new position, and a party of horse moved down for the purpose.—A second message was therefore sent to the Peishwa, begging that the motives of the movement might not be misconstrued; for, if the British troops were pressed upon, as in the old position, those of his Highness must be treated as enemies. The Peishwa now believed, from the reports of his emissaries, that the Sepoys were completely seduced‡. On the 4th November, Moro Dixit, the minister, who had formed an attachment to Major Ford and was anxious to save him, communicated this circumstance, and that his master was determined to cut off the British detachment without sparing a man.§ He advised him to stand neuter, when his property should be spared and his family protected; but on Captain Ford's telling him he would immediately join his countrymen, he took an affectionate leave of him, promising, at all events, that he would do his best to befriend his family; but as there was, he observed, no saying what turn the war might ultimately take, he exacted a like promise from Captain Ford, which was readily granted. Until this communication was made, Captain Ford, though in daily intercourse with the city, and made acquainted with the circumstances by Mr. Elphinstone, was perfectly confident that the Peishwa had no intention of going to war, and his astonishment and alarm were proportionally great. The Peishwa's reason for still wishing to procrastinate, was the expected arrival of the Purwurdhuns, and Appa Dessaye Nepankur; matters, however, were brought to a crisis before they could join his army. General Smith, who continued in the position already described, on hearing what had taken place, was prepared to expect a rupture; and therefore, without waiting for orders from Sir Thomas Hislop, concentrated his force at Phooltamba, on the Godavery, and ordered the light battalion to fall back to Seroor; it was also settled between him and the resident, that in case the communication were interrupted, the General might conclude that the troops at Poona were attacked. On the 3d November, Mr. Elphinstone directed the light battalion and a party of auxiliary horse, stationed at Seroor, to move to Poona. As soon as the news of these arrangements reached the Peishwa; he determined to delay the attack no longer. His preparations began about seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th; but in the early part of the day, he sent out several messages calculated to lull the resident's suspicions; such as, that his troops were alarmed by hearing that those at Khirkee were under arms; that he was about to perform a religious ceremony, at the temple of Parbuttee, and that the troops were drawn out, in honour of the occasion, to form a street as he passed. In the afternoon, when all was in readiness, the whole of his principal officers having assembled at his palace, Wittoojee Gaekwar, a personal servant of the Peishwa, was despatched to Mr. Elphinstone, by Gokla's advice, to inform him that the assembly of troops at Poona was very offensive to the Peishwa; to desire him to send away the European regiment, to reduce the native brigade to its usual's strength, when it must occupy a position which the Peishwa would point out, and that if these demands were not complied with he would withdraw from Poona and never return. Mr. Elphinstone denied the Peishwa's right to require the removal of the European regiment, explained the reason of his having called in the light battalion, and recommended that the Peishwa should send his troops to the frontier as he had promised, in which all cause of complaint would be removed:—there was a good deal more passed, as the conversation, on the part of the messenger, was intended to engage as much attention as possible; but he at last withdrew, warning the resident of the bad consequence of his refusal. In the meantime the Peishwa's officers at the palace were despatched to their troops; Bajee Row, in person, proceeded to the Purbuttee*, and Wittoojee Gaekwar had scarcely quitted the residency, when intelligence was brought that the army was moving out on the west side of the city. There was a momentary consultation about defending the residency, but it was instantly abandoned as impracticable, and it was determined to retire to Khirkee, for which purpose the nature of the ground afforded great facility. The river Moola, betwixt the Sungum and the village of Khirkee, forms two curves like the letter S. inverted. The residency and the village were both on the same side of the river, but at the former there was a ford, and near the latter, a bridge; so that that party, by crossing at the ford, had the river between them and the Peishwa's troops the greater part of the way. From the residency no part of the Mahratta army was visible, excepting bodies of infantry, which were assembling along the tops of the adjoining heights, with the intention of cutting off the residency from the camp, and having this object in view, they did not molest individuals. On ascending one of the eminences, on which they were forming, the plain beneath presented at that moment a most imposing spectacle. This plain, then covered with grain, terminates on the west by a range of small hills, while on the east it is bounded by the city of Poona, and the small hills were already partially occupied by the infantry. A mass of cavalry covered nearly the whole extent of it, and towards the city, endless streams of horsemen were pouring from every avenue.†

Mr. Elphinstone had personally reconnoitred

*(Continued after the Poetry.)*

* As I was the only person with Mr. Elphinstone during that night, though I here narrate simply what I saw and heard, some apology to him may be necessary, for publishing without his sanction, what relates to him personally, but I trust that the occasion is sufficiently interesting to the public, and honourable to him, to authorize my having done so.

† Lieutenant Shaw.—Veesram Sing, a horsemen of Bajee Row's personal retinue, was the individual who speared him.

‡ Many of the Sepoys behaved with admirable fidelity; one native officer, Jemadar Shaik Hossein, of the 2d battalion 6th regiment, on being tampered with, encouraged the overtures, by the advice of his Adjutant, Lieut Robert Billamore, who was instructed on the subject. The Peishwa sent for the Jemadar, made him great promises, and desired a carcoon to give him 10,000 rupees, but the latter gave the Jemadar one-half and kept the other himself. The Jemadar brought the money to his officer in a bag of rice, just before hostilities commenced.

§ Dr. Coats and Captain Ford, the latter only if he stood neutral, were to be the sole exceptions Dr. Coats had attended the Peishwa in an illness, had gratuitously performed many cures amongst the people of the country, and had spread vaccination for many miles around; the anecdote proves that Bajee Row was not wholly devoid of gratitude.

* Situated on a hill on the south side of Poona, and already mentioned.

† Those only who have witnessed the Bore in the Gulph of Cambay, and have seen in perfection the approach of that roaring tide, can form the exact idea presented to the author at sight of the Peishwa's army. It was towards the afternoon of a very sultry day; there was a dead calm, and no sound was heard, except the rushing, the trampling and neighing of the horses, and the rumbling of the gun wheels. The effect was heightened by seeing the peaceful peasantry flying from their work in the fields, the bullocks breaking from their yokes, the wild antelopes, startled from sleep, bounding off, and then turning for a moment to gaze on this tremendous inundation, which swept all before it, levelled the hedges and standing, corn and completely overwhelmed every ordinary barrier as it moved.

# POETRY.

## TAXATION.

*A Parody on Byron's Poem of "Darkness."*

I had a dream, which was not all a dream.
Golden and silver coin were gone,—the Shroffs
Did wander cackling through the drear bazar
Listless, and cashless, and in mouldy heaps;
Chattels and goods lay blackening in the air;
Morn came, and went—and came, but no relief,
And men forgot their squabbling in the dread
Of this their grim taxation; and all hearts
Were chill'd into a selfish prayer 'gainst stamps;
And they did live with catchpoles—and the piles
And palaces of great Qui-hy's—the huts
Of wretches who near Bow-Bazar do dwell,
Were trod by Bailiffs; patience was assum'd,
And men were gather'd into grinning groups,
To talk by stealth about each other's stamps;
Happy were those who dwelt without the ditch
Of the Mahrattas, and Entally's line:
A fearful hope was all the town contain'd;
Agents appear'd on fire—but hour by hour
They shrugg'd their shoulders—Editorial stars
Blaz'd and were extinguish'd—all was black.
The brows of men by the despairing light
Wore a most wrathful aspect, as by fits
The taxes fell upon them; some sat down
With folded arms and yawn'd; and some did rest
Their chins upon their sighing breasts, and smok'd;
And others hurri'd to and fro, and call'd
For their Sircars to bring their bills (all stamp'd)
With mad disquietude, at the items star'd,
Abus'd them for the amount, and then again
With curses threw the bills in each one's face,
And kick'd them out—and roar'd: fat Baboos shriek'd
And, taxified, did flutter all around,
And flap their dumpy arms; the biggest wigs
Were tame and tremulous; assessors crawl'd
And twin'd themselves among the multitude,
Pushing and squeezing—taxing even food:
And feasts and dinner parties were no more,
And simkin there was none;—a meal was bought
With pice, and each sat sullenly apart
Gorging himself in gloom: no love was left;
The town was but one thought—and that was stamps,
Immediate and notorious; and the pang
Of taxes fed upon all entrails—men
Died, and their bones were tax'd as was their flesh;
Tax'd sugar'd plums were by tax'd brats devour'd.
Sircars inform'd 'gainst Sahib-logue, save one,
And he was faithful for a time, and kept
The ravenous tax gatherers at bay,
Till hunger seiz'd them, and the dinner hour
Lur'd their lank jaws; himself sought out no food,
But with a dunning and perpetual moan,
He *tuncas* crav'd, and getting none, resolv'd
To claim his share of penalty—he went.
The crowd was tax'd by degrees; but two
Of an enormous fatness did escape,
And they were Baboos; and they met beside
A smart green table in a lawyer's room,
Where had been heap'd a mass of solemn briefs
For an unholy usage; they rak'd up
And shivering urg'd their buts, their ifs, their ands,
Of feeble negatives against the stamps,
Blew for a little life, and made a flame
Which was a mockery; then they lifted up
Their eyes as it grew darker, and beheld
A taxman's visage—saw, and shriek'd, and died—
Even of their voracio usness they died,
Unknowing how to wriggle an escape.
From tax—that searching Fiend. The world was tax'd.
Calcutta city was a dismal lump!
Horseless, shipless, tradeless, penless, inkless—
A lump of woe, and chaos of vile tax.
Horses dogs, and birds, were all assess'd
And nought untax'd e'en mov'd along the streets;
Sailors grogless wander'd through the town,
The Town-Hall fell down piece-meal; gaiety dropp'd
Into a slough of taxes ne'er t' emerge—
Fiddles were mute; and bachelors look'd grave,
And gave no balls; and matches there were none;
Informers swagger'd round with rampant air,
And Tories perish'd, taxation had no need
Of aid from them—She was the universe.

*India Gazette.*

*(Continued from the third Page.)*

the ground in front of the village of Khirkee, and ascertained that there was a ford between that village and Dhapooree, which, although difficult, was practicable for six pounders, three of which, manned by native artilery-men, belonged to the auxiliary force, and was attached to Captain Ford's corps. It had been arranged, in case of an attack, that Captain Ford was to join the brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Burr: and Mr. Elphinstone had been at pains to explain, to all concerned, the advantage of always acting on the offensive against Mahrattas. When the party was despatched to warn the troops of the approach of the enemy, Lieutenant-colonel Burr, the officer in command, wished to have acted on the defensive, but as the message required him to move down and attack the Peishwa's army, he immediately sent the battalion companies of the 2d battalion 6th regiment to protect the stores, ammunition, and followers in the village of Khirkee, left his camp standing, and instantly marched down by the high road for about a mile;—then wheeling to the right, he moved in the direction of Dhapooree, to facilitate the junction of Captain Ford's corps, and bring his front parallel to that of the enemy. In a few minutes the expected corps was seen approaching; the resident's party had joined, and Colonel Burr advanced to the attack. The Mahrattas, who had sent on their skirmishers, some of whom had already suffered from the fire of the light infantry, were surprised by this forward movement in troops whom they had been encouraged to believe, were already spiritless; and a damp which had been spreading over the whole army by the accidental breaking of the staff of the Juree Putka before they left the city, was now much increased. Gokla, with the true spirit of a soldier, was riding from rank to rank animating, encouraging, and taunting as he thought most effectual, but the Peishwa's heart failed him; and after the troops had advanced he sent a message to Gokla desiring him "to be sure not to fire the first gun." At this moment the British troops were halted, their guns were unlimbering,—it was the pause of preparation, and of anxiety of both sides: but Gokla, observing the messenger from the Peishwa, and suspecting the nature of his errand, instantly commenced the attack by opening a battery of nine guns, detaching a strong corps of rocket-camels to the right, and pushing forward his cavalry to the right and left. The British troops were soon nearly surrounded by horse; but the Mahratta infantry, owing to this rapid advance, were left considerably in the rear, except a regular battalion under a Portuguse, named De Pinto, which had marched by a shorter route concealed for a time under cover of the enclosures, and were now forming with apparent steadiness, immediately in front of the 1st battlion 7th regiment, and the grenadiers of the 2d battalion 6th:—no sooner, however, were their red coats and colours exposed to view of the English Sepoys, than the latter with one accord pushed forward to close, and in their eagerness got detached from the rest of the line. Gokla, hoping that they might either be disposed to come over, or that he might be able to take advantage of their impetuousity, prepared a select body of 6000 horse, which accompanied by the Juree Putta, and headed by several persons of distinction, had been held in the reserve near his left, and were now ordered to charge.* The Mahratta guns ceased firing to let them pass; and they came down at speed, in a diagonal direction across the British front. Giving their fire, and receiving that of the line, they rode right at the 7th. Colonel Burr took his post with the colours of that corps; it had long been his own battalion; he had "formed and led" it for many years, he was then suffering under a sevre and incurable maladyt, but he showed his wonted coolness and firmness in this moment of peril. He was the first to perceive the moving mass; he had just time to stop the pursuit of De Pinto's battalion, already routed and to call to the men, who could not be dressed in line, to reserve fire, and prove themselves worthy of all his care. Fortunately there was a deep slough, of which neither party were aware, immediately in front of the British left. The foremost of the horses rolled over, & many, before they could be pulled up, tumbled over those in front; the fire, hitherto reserved, was now given with great effect; numbers fell, the confusion became extreme, and the force of the charge was completely checked; a very small proportion came in contact with the bayonets, a few continued the attack in the rear, but many turned back, some galloped round the left as if to plunder the camp but they were driven off by a few shots from two iron guns at Khirkee, and the Sepoys had nearly repulsed the attack before a company of Europeans could arrive to their support. This failure completely disconcerted the Mahrattas; they began to drive off their guns; their infantry retired from the distant position they occupied, and upon the advance of the British line, the whole field was cleared. The brigade returned to its position at Khirkee after night fall, and the light battalion and auxiliary horse, joined it next morning. The report of their arrival, and the effect of the forward movement, deterred Gokla from renewing the attack. The Mahrattas in Captain Ford's battalion deserted, and a part of the newly raised auxiliary horse were, at their own desire, permitted to quit the British Camp; but not one Sepoy of the regular service left his colours. The number of the British troops engaged at the affair of Khirkee, including Captain Ford's battalion, was 2,800 rank and file, of whom about 800 were Europeans. Their loss was comparatively trifling, amounting only to eight-six men in killed and wounded, fifty of whom were of the Sepoys on the left. The Mahratta army consisted of 18,0000 horse and 8000 foot, and 14 guns.‡ They suffered considerably, having lost five hundred men in killed and wounded; and though the proportion of horses killed on the spot was inconsiderable, a very great number were disabled. Amongst the sufferers was the minister Moro Dixit, who by rather a strange fatality, was mortally wounded by a grape shot, from one of the guns attached to the battalion of his friend Captain Ford.

Hostilities were no sooner commenced, than the ferocious and vindictive character of Bajee Rao's previous orders became apparent, from the proceedings in every direction; probably before he had time to stop them. The residency was plundered and burnt, and of the resident's library and private apartment, not one stone was left upon another; the families and followers of the troops who fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, were robbed, beaten, and frequently mutilated; the gardens were destroyed, the trees were torn from the roots, and the graves were dug up. An engineer officer, on survey, was attacked and killed; two brothers of the name of Vaughan, one of them a Captain in the Madras Army, were taken while travelling between Bombay and Poona, near the village of Tullygaom, and though they made no resistance, were most barbarously hanged under the superintendence of a Bramin, named Babajee Punt Gokla.* These atrocities, excepting the plunder of the adherents and servants of the British government, were not perpetrated under Bappoo Gokla's sanction; but as he had been intrusted with the entire powers of the state, Mr. Elphinstone, took the first opportunity of intimating to him, that any individual, however exalted his rank, who might order the death of a British prisoner, should answer for it in his own person.

Two officers, cornets Hunter and Morrison, of the Madras establishment, on the route from Hyderabad to Poona with a small escort, were attacked when they approached the latter place, and after a manful resistance, being compelled to surrender, they were confined in a hill-fort; some small parties who stood on the defensive in various, stations, and surrendered on terms, were permitted to join the British camp. Amongst this number was the resident's moonshee, who having a party of Arabs in his pay, defended his house in the city – for several days, until Gokla interposed, and sent for him. During their interview, at which several persons were present, Gokla showed him the Perishwa's paper investing him with the full powers of his government, and after some conversation observed, "I have given you protection because your master was an old friend of mine, we are now enemies; the trial we have already had" (alluded to the action of the 5th,) "has not turned out as I expected, but tell him we shall persevere: we may have taken our shrouds about our heads, but we are determind to die with our swords in our hands."

* Naroo Punt Apty, Mahdoo Rao Rostia, and Aba-Poorundhuree, were all in this charge. Gokla advanced a considerable distance with them until his horse was wounded: he told Naroo Punt that most of the Sepoys were friendly and would fire over his head

† Colonel Burr had lost the use of his side from a paralytic stroke, and both mind and body were impaired, but he was foremost in the post of honour. On this occasion, two of his attendants were shot by his side, his horse's head grazed by a ball, and another went through his hat.

‡ This number is given from the actual returns, and does not include 5000 horse and 2000 foot stationed with the Peishwa at Parbuttee, so that Bajee Rao had already collected thirty three thousand men, at Poona.

* This person is now a prisoner, in a wooden cage in the fort of Singurh. Bajee Rao disavowed the murder of the Vaughans, but acknowledged that the residency was destroyed by his orders.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. D. Smythe, 4th Regt.
Ensign Beebee, H. M. 6th Regt.
Lieut J. Holland, 21st Regt.
Capt. J. Lecard, Madras Establishment.
Cadet G. Collins, Infantry.
Major Forbes.
Supg. Surgn, Hewitt, N. D. Guzerat.
Lieut. and Q. Mr. G. N. Candy, 3d Regt.
Do. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Lieut. R. Bouchier, 4th Regt.
Lieut. A. C. Peat, Engineer.

DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn, Alex. Gibson, 2d T. H. Ar.
Capt. E. W. Jones, 3d Regt.
Lieut. Robt. Shortreed, Survey Dept.
Ensign E. N. Del'Hoste, 16th Regt.

## NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

*AND NAVAL REPORT.*

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 7th, Ship Lonach (Free Trader) William Henry O. Driscoll, Com. from England, left Downs 16th Sept. Cape of Good Hope, 18th Dec.

8th Portuguese Ship Conde Rio Pardo, Ludivino da Encarnaçaõ, Com. from Macao, 2d Jan. Goa 3d March.

9th Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomed Syrang, from Surat.

11th Ship Glorioso, Wm King Com. from Calcutta, 1st Feb. Tellicherry 24th.

Do. Brig Dadaboy, Mahomeed Nackudah, from West Coast of Sumatra 25th Jan.

12th Frinch Brig Good Henry, Nescure, Commander from Nantes.*

*Passengers per Lonach.*—Major W. S. Forbes, 89th Regt. Lieut. J. C. Smythe, Capt. Willson, Mr. George Bird, Mr. H. G. Guillimand, Col. W. Beebee, Mr. George Collins, Miss Hatch, Mrs. Proctor.

*By Glorioso.*—Capt. and Mrs. Lee and Child, G. M. Pento Esq.

DEPARTURES.—6th Brig Java Packet, L. Beaugeard Com. to Muscat and Mauritius.

9th Brig Ceylon, L. M. Hausze, Com. to Columbo.

### *SHIPS LOADING.*

*English.*—Britania, for London.
Bannerman for China.
Byramgore for ditto.
Castlereagh for ditto.
Jamesina for ditto.
Malabar for Madras and Calcutta.
Samdaney for Penang and Madras.
Theodore for Mauritius.
*French.*—L'Anne Maria for Bourdeaux.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 23, The English Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. C. Ovenstone from Rangoon.

LISTS OF PASSENGERS, &c. BY THE FOLLOWING VESSELS:

*Per Brig Colonel Young, Charles Gray, from China 7th January. and Singapore 17th ditto.*

*From China.*—James Calder, Esq. and Mr. Matheson, Merchants.

*Per Brig Rosella, John Pyke, from London 11th August, and Plymouth 17th September.*

August 26, 50 Miles West of Scilly, in a Gale lost Mainmast and Bowsprit, and otherwise much damaged in the Hull---returned to Plymouth to refit.

*Per Bombay Merchant, from Rangoon.*—W. Crawford, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—February 20. Ship Susan, William Hamilton, for London.

The H. C. C. Ship Cumbrian, Capt. J. Blyth, for Bombay.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*By the Ganges, Captain Richard Lloyd, to Madras* —Ensign Hill, H. M. 30th Regiment; and Dr. Dawknell, H. M. 41st Regiment. To Europo.—Mrs. General McGregor, Mrs. Sewell, J. A. Pringle, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment; Captain Hilton, H. M. 16th Lancers; Captain Elliott and Lieutenant Story, H. M. 87th Regiment; Lieut. McGregor, H. C. Artillery.—Children: Masters Hilton and Rich, Miss Pringle and Two Miss Sewells.

*By the Ship Lord Lyndock, Capt. Samuel Beadle, to Europe.*—Mrs. Streatfield and Mrs. Carr, Lieut Col. Hunter Blair, Major Streatfield Captain Hutchison, Moore and Kennedy, Lieutenants Baylie, Irwin and Halstead, Adjutant Hassard, Quarter Master Curr, and Surgeon Brown, H. M. 87th Regt. of Foot—Children; Masters R. Moorcroft and Miss E. Streatfield,

*Vessel expected to sail immediately:*—Ship Clydesdale, H. Rose, for London—Ship Cumbrian, J. Blyth, for London—Schooner Highland Chief, C. W. Eaton, for Coringa.

The Louisa gone to sea on the 20th Instant.

The Ship Sherburne, Captain G. White, for Bombay in 3 or 4 days.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
FEBRUARY 20, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Highland Lass and Iris passed down.

KEDGEREE.—Victory, outward-bound, remains.

SAUGUR.—H. C. Ship Asia.

BELOW SAUGUR.—Cornwall, Atiet Rohoman, Mallikel Bahar, Thetis, and H. C. Ship Rose, outward-bound, remain.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 28, Ship Madras, Captain G. Beach, from Calcutta the 9th February.

March 2, Ship Ganges, Captain R. Lloyd, from Calcutta the 27th January and Coringa the 23d Feb.

DEPARTURE.—February 25, Ship Shaw-in-Shaw, Captain D. Robertson, for Covelong.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Frigate Hastings, Captain G. Dawson.
Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans.
Ship Milford, Captain T. J. Jackson.
Ship Cambridge, Captain James Barber.
Ship Ganges, Captain R. Lloyd.
Ship Madras, Captain C. Beach.
Brig Sir Archibald Compbell, Capt. C. Robertson.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Mamoody, Captain P. Venerosity.
Brig Dolphin, Captain D'Sylva.
Brig George, Captain Burnaby Simon Vaz.
Brig William, Captain C. E. Andree.
Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo.
Cutter Recovery, Captain Anderson.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

### *BOMBAY.*

BIRTH.—The Lady of Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Colabah, on the evening of the 5th instant, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Conductor J. Brown, in her 46th year.

### *CALCUTTA.*

MARIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 23d February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Robertson, Mr. Robert Seymour Strickland, of Calcutta, to Miss Eliza Catalna.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 16th February Mrs. Davidson, the Wife of Captain W. B. Davidson, of the Hamuon Shaw, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th February, Mrs. Cowley, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Cowley, of Calcutta, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 14th February, Madame Latour, Wife of Monsieur Simon Pierre Latour, Indigo Planter, of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 7th February, the Lady of W. S. Charters, Esq M. D. of a Daughter.

At Chittagong, on the 13th February, 1827, Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, of Chittagong, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Delhie, on the 7th February, John Ruxton Buchanan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 17th Regiment Native Infantry, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

At Serampore, on the morning of the 20th February, John O'Brien Tandy, Esq.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st February, Elizabeth Sophia Clementina the infant Daughter of Lieut. James Hay. 25th Regt N. I.

EUROPE.—On the 3d September, at his House Brendford Butts, James Martin, Esq. many years Captain of the Ship Woodford, in the Service of the Honorable East India Company.

### *MADRAS.*

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday, the 15th February, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moorsom, Mr. R. E. Goddard, of the Commissariat, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

On the 17th instant at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly by the Rev. Joseph Wright Dickinson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Watts.

On the 21st February, at the Capuchin Church, by the Reverend Father Fre Eustachio, Mr. John Monisse, to Miss Eliza Georgiana Bower.

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on the 27th February the Lady of James Webster, Esq. of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 14th February, the Lady of Josia Nisbet, Esq. Civil service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Masulpatham, on the 19th February, Lieutenant George Keor Boyce, of the 1st European Regiment.

At Gooty, on the morning of the 20th February, Lieut. and Qr. Mr. F. B. Griaths of the 42d Regtment N. I. sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

*(Continued in the Supplement,)*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 14TH MARCH, 1827.


*(Continued from the last Page.)*

At Madras, on Tuesday the 27th February, Elizabeth Matilda, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Welsh, of the Government Gazette Press, aged 2 months and days.

## Calcutta.

*The Twelfth and last Day's Drawing, Feb. 17, 1827.*

PRIZES.

No. 2893 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4939 Prize of 30,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1006 Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2536 Prize of 2000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1877 674 Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2556 3189 3283 4516 1062 4893 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1353 1541 1403 3914 1629 245 3382 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Mr. Crauford and the Gentlemen of the Ava Embassy arrived yesterday in the *Bombay Merchant* from Amherst Town, where we understand Dr. Wallich remains to pursue his botanical researches. The report which has been current here that Rangoon was in possession of the Taliens is not confirmed, though the country is not yet tranquil.

*Ben. Hurkara, February 24.*

We have received Cape papers to the 9th December. They are wholly occupied with matter of local interest, including no small proportion of disreputable personalities. An effort is making to get up a petition to Parliament, praying for a Representative Government, the abolition of all duties on Colonial Exports, and the reduction of the duties at home on Cape wines, spirits, and corn. The imposition of a Stamp tax on newspaper, seems to be the secret spring of this petition.

We observe, that two Engineers have been sent out from England to survey the different buoys of the colony, and determine the practicability of constructing a Breakwater in Table Bay.

## DR. BRYCE'S SERMONS AND PLAGIARISMS.

——They who write, because all write, have still
The excuse for writing, and for writing ill,
But he is worst, who beggarly doth chaw
Other wits' fruit.

DONNE.

*To the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle.*

SIR,—It is maintained by some that the Plagiary is a being of a harmless order, and that there can attach no very great degree of blame to him, who, no matter in what manner, disseminates the principles and opinions of men, great in themselves, and over whose memory the hand of time has thrown a veil. But in judging of the actions of mankind we are naturally forced to look to the motives which have urged them severally, in their pursuits; and as the literary thief purloins for the purpose of building his own fame, and promulgates the results of research and experience as the emanations of his own mind, I cannot but view him in the light of a most contemptible creature.

I had long since understood that the Sermons published by Dr. Bryce in the year 1818, and dedicated to the Earl of Moira, were little better than plagiarisms from the work of other Divines and especially from those of Dr. Blair, which are so justly celebrated as some of the best theological works in the world: but as I had not read them I had no means of judging of the truth of the observation, and not having any particular pique to indulge, nor any desire to imbibe the religious tenets of the reverend gentleman I allude to, I waited till chance should throw them in my way; indeed, I should not have recollected the remark, but for the flattering terms in which the Editor of the John Bull made mention of those sermons lately.

Being thus reminded of what I ought to have noticed before, I lost no time in applying to a friend for the loan of the work, and a cursory perusal of it has carried conviction to my mind that the Sermons in question are literally purloined from those of Dr. Blair. Not only do the whole of them accord precept with precept, but line with line, and though in some places the language is altered, and words conveying the same import are substituted for each other, yet, the relative senses of them are similar. To prove the truth of my assertion I need only quote some passages from a Sermon on dissipation and pleasure, which he had the audacity to preach as original before the Right Honourable the Governor General The texts are certainly different, but the sermons are literally the same. After some introductory remarks they both proceed:—

| Dr. BLAIR. *On a life of dissipation and pleasure.* | Dr. BRYCE. *On a life of pleasure and dissipation.* |
|---|---|
| Religion:—"It circumscribes, our enjoyments, indeed, within the bounds of temperance; but as far as this sacred limit permits, it gives free scope to all the gratifications of life." Vol. 3, p. 338. | Religion:—"It is her province, indeed, to circumscribe our enjoyments by the bounds of temperance, but within this sacred limit she allows the most ample scope to the gratifications of life." p. 103. |
| "The text is applicable to that set of men, to whom temperance is no restraint, who propose to themselves the unlimited enjoyment of amusement and pleasure." p. 339. | "There are men over whom temperance is no restraint, over whose conduct religion has no influence, who propose to themselves no other object than the unlimited enjoyment of pleasure." p. 106. |
| "Such persons have utterly mistaken the nature and condition of man." p. 339. | "Both have mistaken the nature and condition of man." p. 106. |
| "Let him remember that a mediocrity of enjoyment is allowed him, p. 339. | "——forgetting that a mediocrity of enjoyment only is allowed him." p. 106. |
| "They raise the spirits to a degree of elevation above their usual tone but in that forced elevation they can never long remain; and in proportion to the elevation to which they were raised, is the degree of depression to which they subside." p. 341. | "The more intense the degree in which pleasures have been experienced, the sooner do the spirits sink under their weight and the greater the depression which they leave behind them." p. 108. |
| "The native vigour and sprightliness of youth is melted down by effeminacy and sensuality."p. 341 | "Have you never beheld the vigour and sprightliness of youth blasted by the baneful influence of sensuality?" p. 118. |
| "The spirits are weakened and enervated, if not sunk and lost for ever," 341. | "Have you never wept over the loss of those spirits in a companion which once enlivened your own; but which are now sunk and lost for ever." p. 119. |
| "Could you look into the breasts of this seemingly happy company, how inconsiderable would the proportion be found of those who are truly happy!" p. 341. | "Could we look into his breast we should find the scene within, but ill accordant with the scene without." p. 119. |
| "How great the portion of those who, either in their minds, were entirely vacant and languid; or who fled to scenes of gaiety in oder to fly from themselves, from domestic uneasineess or corroding cares and in the tumult of company and forced mirth to drown their sorrow." p. 346. | "How often is it (the festive board) frequented by those who have fled to it with no other view than to escape from themselves, who have many a corroding care to forget, anticipated evil to banish from their thoughts, and many a languid and vacant hour to fill." p. 119. |
| "Scarcely is any fortune so stable as to be beyond the reach of accidents that will diminish it. To none so readily as to the men of pleasure are such accidents likely to happen; and lend as they are of their present superb train of living, the dread that it may not be in their power to continue it, will in spite of all their endeavours to avoid such thoughts, occasionally force itself upon them and cast a cloud over many a scene of projected merriment." p. 347. | "How ample may be his means of indulging every propensity which he can feel, they are not beyond the power of accident; and by every gratification to which he makes them subservient he is sensible that the danger of such accidents, is brought the nearer. These reflections poison the sweetest of his pleasures; they cast a gloom over every projected enjoyment." p. 121. |
| "In the cup of intemperance or in the tumult of loose society, the man of pleasure studies to drown them." p. 347. | "He would drown them by drinking deeper and deeper of the cup of pleasure." p. 121. |

Need I cite any more passages to convince the impartial mind that the sermons of Dr. Bryce are grossly plagiarised from the works of the respected and celebrated Dr. Blair. A name, which should be revered and respected as the productions of his pen should be held sacred. The shameful attempt to deceive a Governor General, a Congregation, and lastly, a Public, merits the censure of all those who have given the sermons of Dr. Bryce a place in their Libraries, and who ought no longer to allow the stolen goods of a Literary Pirate to lie with the works of honorable men.

The other sermons are also purloined, as, I will prove to you and to the public at my leisure, till them, I hope Dr. Bryce will bear with some resignation the shame and confusion, consequent to each an exposure.

DETECTOR.

*15th Feb.* 1827.

The Bull informs us "that transportation for life from Penang to Bombay or Calcutta, may be a more severe punishment than at first sight it would appear to be." We were quite aware of this, transportation may be a very severe punishment, or as the Bull shews us, it may be so desirable that new crimes are perpetrated to obtain its advantages. It is this very uncertainty to which we object. The caprice of some petty officer, not the nature of the crime committed, is the measure of punishment. Let them gain the favor of their superiors and the situation of convicts is made preferable to that of honest men: let them give offence, and their punishment may be aggravated at the discretion of those who have charge of them. The fact mentioned, that respectable persons are obliged to employ convicts as domestic servants, is not the least evil of transportation, and together with the expense of his punishment is a good reason in addition to its uncertainty, for the substitution of some more equitable method of repressing crime.

The Government Gazette Editor has found in the Speech of Don Manuel de Vidaurre an excellent text from which to preach his favorite doctrine of the inapplicability of European Institutions to less advanced states of Society. It is rather hard of him to accuse the Peruvian deputy of setting up for a prophet, when his own paragraph foresees that little deliberative wisdom will be found in the congress, an assertion which entitles him to the prophetic dignity quite as rightfully as the unlucky orator on whom he wishes to bestow it. The most that can be said against the speech is that it is in bad taste, made worse by a bad translation, but to infer the ineptitude of the Congress from the bad taste or bad oratory of one of its members, is a flight beyond the regions of sound logic which we could hardly have expected from the Government Gazette. We fear that not only our own House of Commons, but every other deliberative assembly, not excepting certain learned societies, would shrink from such a test. It is to be feared that the Congress of Sovereigns forming that execrable compact the Holy Alliance, if their speeches were published, would be found little superior to Don Manuel in style, at least if we may judge from the well known talents of some of its members, such as the sealing wax maker of Austria, the military tailor of Prussia &c. But the *dignity of office* would help the Government Gazette out on such an occasion, he would not forget the respect due to crowned heads; although the meeting of the delegates of nations to secure to their respective countries the inestimable blessings of liberty and peace, has not escaped his prophetic condemnation, because of the bad taste of one of its members.

*Bengal Hurkaru Feb. 23.*

The *Government Gazette* of this morning contains an abstract of Captain BURNEY'S Mission to Siam, and an authentic copy of the Treaty Explains the Gazette—"The mission, as far as we have been able to ascertain, was neither of a political nor commercial, but of a complimentary character, and was intended to congratulate the present Monarch upon his recent accession to the throne. It seemed probable, that the more intimate knowledge of the Government of Siam, consequent upon the visit of the Envoy, might afford opportunity to place the relations of the two states upon the footing of mutual interest and friendship, and Captain BURNEY, the Envoy, was therefore, we believe, instructed to avail himself of their occurrance, in order to adjust as far as might be practicable, without offence to the Siamese court, sundry points of discussion between it and the Penang authorities, and above all, to pave the way for an improved commercial intercourse between the Siamese kingdom and the whole of British India.—As an object of less general magnitude, though equally important to the interests of humanity, the Envoy was directed to effect the restoration of the Burman captives to their native homes, who had been kidnapped and carried off from the Tenasserim provinces, after they had become by conquest part of the British dominations."

With respect to the last clause, our readers will recollect that 1400 persons were returned from bitter captivity at Tavoy and Mergui,

In former versions of the treaty, there were some erroneous statements respecting the Opium trade, and other matters. Opium, it is true is prohibited, but the utmost penalty of its importation is confiscation of the article; and though European traders may not perambulate the country at their pleasure, their admission by sea is reasonably provided for.

It is pleasing to see the Government of Penang upon such terms of good understanding with the Siamese Government, as it appears to be, and it is to be hoped that the interchange of such civilities as the late complimentary mission, will increase that cordiality, which is now apparent between the two States.

As the Treaty is too long to admit of its being wholly inserted in our columns, we must for the present content ourselves with an abstract of it.

Article 1st—is a mutual declaration of amity, and a mutual guarantee against aggression.

Article 2d—provides a legitimate and amicable mode of enquiry into matters of dispute.

Article 3d—provides for the amicable adjustment of questions of limits and boundaries.

Article 4th—guarantees that neither the English nor Siamese are to pursue any of their subjects who may happen to go and live within the dominions of either, but to report and ask for him in a proper manner.

Article 5th—establishes a mutual right of trade and intercourse, and a mutual conformation to the laws within the limits of both states.

Article 6th—establishes a similar conformation to commercial duties and customs; and defines the mode of bringing complaints to a proper issue

Article 7th—provides that the Government, in case of a Siamese or English subject wishing to reside in the country of Siam, or within the territories of the English, shall be at liberty to deny permission, or permit him to stay on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Article 8th—provides for the mutual security of property in cases of ship-wreck, &c. and the succession of heirs to property in cases of death.

Article 9th—Merchants subject to the English, when they wish to trade with Siam, must go for instructions to the Governor.

Article 10—comprises a mutual agreement for an unrestricted trade between Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and several Siamese provinces, and secures a transit for Asiatic merchants of the English countries, overland and along rivers, and forbids the importation of Opium.

Article 11th—provides that the rights of Epistolary communication be upheld, and respected.

Articles 12th—secures the integrity of the states of Tringand and Calantan.

Article 13th—provides for the trade and intercourse between Queda and Penang. And, lest any chivalric disposition of the Penang authorities should render them apt to secure a more grand provision than he now enjoys for his Serene Majesty the Ex-King of Quedah, it is engaged that neither "the English" nor "Governor" will take nor attack, nor disturb Quedah. It is evident, by this article, that the Siamese think the Ex-Monarch, or "Governor." too near them at Penang. They are exceedingly anxious that he should move off elsewhere, "and live in some other country."

Article 14th—kindly provides that the Rajah of Perah shall govern his country as he chooses; and concludes by declaring, that "the Siamese and English will form a friendship that shall be perpetuated, that shall know no end or interruption as long as Heaven and Earth endure." So be it.—There is appended to the Treaty, an agreement respecting English vessels wishing to go to Bankok, of which we cannot take further notice at present.

*The India Gaz. February 22.*

The assemblage of the Congress of the States of Spanish America at Panama, has long been heralded, as the august occasion, which was to consummate the great work of Independence, and combine the different Republics in amity and power. It was announced as an æra in the history of mankind, as a source of light and illumination to the degenerate states and kingdoms of Europe. We entertained little doubt, that these magnificent anticipations would be disappointed, and that the meeting would be a lame and impotent attempt to imitate the federal union of the northern portion of the New World, which it would resemble in nothing but the denomination of a Congress. We should rather say, that we still entertain these expectations, for we know little yet of the Congress of Panama, except that it has met, but we can augur little deliberative wisdom from an assembly that opens under such an inauspicious omen as the harangue of the Representative of Peru. It is difficult to conceive any thing more like fustain, or more in harmony with the style of Tom Thumb the great. His Excellency is a great moral philosopher, and states, that we are much happier now, than men were in the days of Adam, for then they knew neither pain nor evil, and therefore could not appreciate good or enjoy pleasure. He is also a great historian, and informs his auditors, that Dynasties succeeds each other in China, from the time of Fo-hi, till the Tartars took possession of the throne, that the Persians succeeded the Medes, as the Medes did the Assyrians, that the empire of the Romans was

substituted for them all until—a flight of locusts sailed from the north and covered the south!!

His Excellency is also a prophet, and is pleased to suppose, that the Congress of Panama, "will be the last trial which will be made to ascertain, if man will be happy." It is vain to hope, that it will be the last attempt to see, how he can be made most ridiculous.

His Excellency, in his flights of eloquence, is not a little prophane, and the following exhortation is as revolting as absurd. "Let us," he exclaims, "raise ourselves above a thousand millions of inhabitants. Let a noble pride elevate our spirits, *giving us a resemblance to God himself, on that day, on which he gave the first laws to the universe.*" If the Congress of Panama can mistake this for lofty feeling, or profound wisdom, they are unworthy of the character they have assumed, and are fitter for the Representatives of Bedlam, than any sane and civilized community.

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We noticed in our last, upon the authority of the Madras Gazette, the close investment of Rangoon by the Peguers, up to the 13th of January. By information from Bassein, dated the 22d of that month, we learn that two persons had arrived there, who reported that the Taliens had taken Rangoon, and occupied Dalla and Patanow. The Woongee had fled to Chuyagree, about 4 miles from Rangoon. The head man of the Bassein district had, in consequence, called out the conscription, and had prepared a vessel with supplies for the defeated Burman force.

*Govt. Gaz. Feb. 22.*

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By the Penang papers it appears that Sir J. Thomas Claridge has not yet officially taken his seat on the Bench as Recorder, from which we conclude that his commission has not yet been received from England; whether any alteration being contemplated in the original plan of a circuit Court for Penang, Malacca and Singapore, is the cause of the delay, or whether it is merely accidental, we have no means of ascertaining. Whatever may be the state of morals in the other settlements, there can be no doubt from the presentation of the Grand Jury, which we have republished, that the office of Judge is not likely to be a sinecure in Penang. Considering the small population of the island, its inhabitants seem to have made a rapid progress in crime, the Grand Jury asserting on their own knowledge that a long Calendar of criminals must have successfully eluded public Justice. This they attribute without hesitation to the negligence and inefficiency of the Police establishment, though sufficiently numerous for every requisite purpose of the Island. Penang, it must be recollected, is a place of reception for convicts, and these together with a population, the lower class of which is composed of various nations, many of whom are only casual inhabitants, must require an activity and vigilance in the police, beyond what is commonly required for a population much more numerous. Yet when the enormous expense which is annualy incurred for the government of so small an island is considered, it might be expected, that crimes would be repressed with as much care as in other communities, though composed of less heterogereous materials; perhaps this desirable purpose might be more readily accomplished if there were fewer Town-majors. Inspector-generals, and Collectors of the Assessed Taxes, and more of that useful though less dignified class of public officers yclept constables and thief-takers. The sentences passed on three house-breakers, strikes us as very singular—transportation for life to Bombay. A man steals in Calcutta and is sentenced to Penang, he steals again in Penang and is sentenced to Bombay, now if the Bombay judges would but complete the round, a third theft might restore him to Calcutta. A Scotch paper lately gave an instance of a man voluntarily offering to banish himself to England to save the trouble of being tried, the severity of this self-inflicted punishment must have struck the good people of Scotland with horror; banishment from Penang to Bombay is almost equally dreadful, but in justice to the Governor we must not omit that he promised that the next house breakers shall not have it inflicted upon them: they are to content themselves with being hanged.

*Ben. Hurkaru,—Feb. 21.*

# Madras.

## *APPOINTMENTS.*

Mr. W. C. Ogilvie, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

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The Rev. G. Græme, Military Chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount.

The Rev. John Hallewell, Second Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort St. George.

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There have been no arrivals from Sea since our last report.

*Madras Courier, February 28.*

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We are informed that the departure of the Steamer the *Enterprize* from Calcutta was unavoidably postponed until this day—Her appearance in these Roads may therefore be daily expected.

*Govt. Gaz. March 1.*

# Malacca.

## China.

The Tartar rebellion we understand arose from the circumstance of the natives having cut down a forest, which act the Chinese troops say destroyed their wind and water i. e. good luck, as the phrase is; the consequence was an affray took place in which some Chinese Officers were killed. The rebels are said to muster 200,000, strong. They have taken Cashgar and Ele the place of exile from Canton. Troops have been raised at Canton for a Spring campaign.

*Canton November 20, 1826.*

During the last fortnight no details of any importance arrived from Court, concerning the military operations in Tartary. And the accounts which have arrived within the three or four days preceding the date of this, are of an unfavorable nature.

The Peking Gazettes which have come to us, state only the sending forth of troops and officers to the seat of war.

The capture of *Yang-yu-chun*, a General who had been often engaged, but never before worsted, is now confirmed. He advanced with a few hundreds of men as an example to the main body of his division but was cut off, and has not since been heard of.

*Chang-ling*, the fifth minister of state, is still Commander in chief. This is only the fourth time during the last two hundred years, that a person of such rank has been appointed.

The Rebels have advanced and gained possession of two districts, but they received a Check.

The winter too is setting in, and it is the design of the Imperial army to cut off all supplies of provisions. It is reported that the Chinese Government have written to Russia, to desire they will not afford supplies to the Rebels.

The Veteran, of Macartney's days, is now no more. He died in Kan-suh Province. The old Statesman was considered one of the Pillars of the Empire. *Sung*, the name to which we refer, denotes a *Pine-Tree*; and in allusion to the Rebellion and his death, it is said the Boys of Peking *untaught* sing in the Streets:

Ying-woo Keaou,
Ying-Ko seaou,
Sung-shoo taou,
Taou-kwang taou,
"The Parrot (Emperor) calls;
The Cockatoo (Rebel) laughs;
The Sung Tree has fallen;
Reason's glory's fled."

In ancient Chinese History such Songs are considered ominous.

The Daily Papers report that two days ago, the mandarin Brother Howgua, with the Hong Merchant *Show Chang* (Recipient of Splendour) waited on the Governor, to pay their respects, and return thanks for the dews of divine favor, received from his Excellency. *Show Chang*, is the *new* name adopted by the son, instead of *Tun-yuen* old Howqua's late commercial name, the firm, so to speak is now changed from *Woo-tun-yuen* to *Woo-show-chang*.

It is currently reported outside that this transfer has cost the House Five hundred Thousand Taels or Dollars.

At Formosa the Chinese Clans of *Fuh-keen* and Canton Provinces, had a feud and fought, at which time the Insurgents came upon them and burnt their villages. The Millitary came forward and after killing a few of the contending clans dispersed them. By this time the Insurgents had escaped. However the Government party had gained ground according to the latest accounts: and the Tartan General about to proceed from Shantung has been recalled.

*Canton November 27th 1826.*

In the latest Peking Gazette the Hoppo at *Fuh-keen* Province reports the duties remitted on a *Loo-choo* tribute Vessel; also on a Vessel all the way from *Corea*, which is said to have been driven down by stress of weather. The sum remitted is only 1488 Taels.

The Gazettes contain little concerning the war in the North. They chiefly notice appointments to the army, and the ordering troops to march towards the seat of the Rebellion.

Private letters are in Canton which represent Peking and the Court under a great degree of alarm. The Rebels have received a third auxiliary tribe of Tartars: and many of the Imperial Troops have perished from Cold: report says as many as 30 out of a hundred.

*Malacaca Observer, January 2nd.*

# Europe.

Lieut. Kenny, who has been confined in Newgate for some weeks past, in consequence of an alleged duel, on board the ship *Busorrah*, accompanied by several friends, waited on the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench last week, at Hampstead, in custody of Mr. Harris, sen. (a writ of *habeas* having been previously granted.) Several affidavits were submitted to his Lordship; amongst others, we understand, was one from the family of the deceased, stating, that they had minutely examined the circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair, and that they considered the strict intimacy which existed between the parties to the latest moment, justified them in considering the quarrel as perfectly unpremeditated. Lieut. Kenny, who, we understand, was much distinguished in his profession in India, appeared in extreme ill health. The Lord Chief Justice liberated him immediately, on producing four sureties, each in 500*l*.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger. August* 28.

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THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—Sept. 9, 1826.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

A corrected report of Mr. Huskisson's Speech on the Navigation Laws has been published, with an Appendix, containing the documents referred to in the course of it. This publication should be carefully read by all who doubt the policy of the course which Mr. Huskisson and his friends have followed. It is a plain, able, and, for the most part, satisfactory explanation of that policy.

The objections made to the Navigation Laws appear to us to arise, for the most part, from that temper of mind in which the opponents of Catholic Emancipation are strong. The objectors, seeing that some risk and inconvenience must attend the departure from an existing system, blind themselves, by an effort of the will, to the greater and more certain evils which arise from an adherence to it. They suppose that no mischief can arise except out of our own acts;—they suppose that we have only to remain obstinate and stationary, and that the rest of nature will neither move nor change.

Jumping out of a window is not commonly a wise proceeding, but it may be even a cautious one when a house is on fire; and though we should be careful not to do so upon every idle alarm, it will not be judicious to wait till we are burned alive. For the most part, the changes of the navigation laws have been forced upon the Ministry by the changes going on in other parts of the world, with perhaps an exception or two, which we shall hereafter advert to. It is said by the objectors to the change—what, shall it be said that *we* are forced to do any thing? True British feeling—British honour forbid such an idea!

In deference to the delicacy of these gentlemen, a different term should be used. We are not *forced* to alter our navigation laws by any threat of hostility from any other country, but we are forced to alter them unless we wish to see them produce an effect opposite to that for which they were intended.

It is obvious that the part of the navigation laws, the alteration of which has been chiefly complained of—the system of discriminating duties and port charges could only be persevered in with advantage so long as other nations were passive or inattentive. We imposed higher duties upon foreign ships than upon our own—So long as other nations did not retaliate upon us, our shipping derived an advantage from this arrangement, but when other nations thought fit to exercise their rights of imposing countervailing duties upon our vessels in their ports, the advantage ceased, and what had been a peculiar encouragement to *our* shipping was turned into a *general* discouragement to all shipping, to all commerce, in which, of course, that nation which derived the greatest proportion of its wealth from shipping and commerce, would in time suffer most. That nation was England.

It is a more doubtful question, whether it would have been practicable and desirable to keep up a monopoly of the trade with our own colonies—including the Company's possessions in India, or with a part of them, and this question is rather slurred over in Mr. Huskisson's speech. America is now to be excluded from the West Indies and the ground for admitting the Northern Powers to trade thither, is thus for the most part taken away. But America is allowed to trade with our East Indies, under a treaty which expires, if we remember rightly, in two years. We doubt whether this privilege should be granted or continued to any nation.

We completely concur in Mr. Huskisson's remarks on the folly of the colonial system, the obstinate adherence to which prepared the separation of the North American provinces; but between these provinces and the West India plantations, or Hindostan, there is no similarity of condition. The West India plantations are guarded at especial expense, and live only in the exclusive advantages which their produce enjoys in these kingdoms. We would not make their weakness an excuse for oppressing them; but they have neither right nor power, not interest, to make a monopoly of their trade on our part, a ground of revolt. By the establishment of a similar monopoly in the case of Hindostan, if we did any good to ourselves we certainly should not violate any material interest of the great mass of the native population, who would neither know nor care about the change. We make this suggestion, on the supposition that any artificial means are desirable to encrease the amount of that commercial marine, of which perhaps the best foundation is in the comparative wealth and prosperity of the kingdom.

# Greece.

*(Concluded.)*

In the freedom and security of our country we possibly cannot conceive the long misery of life passed under the wild caprice and perpetual irritation of Turkish tyranny—the exposure of the deepest and dearest interests of our blood and being to brutal passion or malignant power—the bitter and constant fear that the fruits of a life of labour would be sacrificed to the avarice of some insolent slave, raised into sudden authority by his superior villainy, and sent forth to live by plunder, and tread down every hope of honour and prosperity in the land. God forbid, we say in the sincerity of our souls, that ——— should last, even if the subject nation were but a step above the beasts that perish: even if there were no seed of manliness among them—if, in the long series of ages, they had never given proof of a noble thought, or an action worthy of human nature. God forbid that man, bearing his image, however humiliated, and defiled with the dust of slavery, should not at length clear away the slain, that the day of oppression should not have an end, and the lash and the fetter at length cease to resound in this mighty dungeon; or still more, that England, the very throne of Christianity and Freedom, should not be the first to command this merciless desolation of gallant hearts and Christian faith to be at an end; and if, her remonstrances should fail, in the majesty of justice, and by the high privilege of her power, delegated for such things, finally wring the scourge from the hand of the godless oppressor.

But that this unfortunate people are eminently worthy of the interference and interest of enlightened Europe, we have evidences of the most sufficient kind. Of this order is Colonel Leake, who, from his official residence, his professional rank, and his peculiar study of the people and language, is undeniable authority. This officer tells us, in his late very interesting Memoir,* that "though the condition of the peasant is, on the whole, *miserable*, he is in general industrious, much attached to his family, anxious for the education of his children, and equal, if not superior, in intelligence, to the peasantry of the most civilized countries of Europe."

He proceeds to tell us, that this distinguished characteristic of the ancient Greeks is retained by their descendants of every condition in a degree so striking as to attract the attention of all strangers, even of those most disposed to think harshly of the Greeks; that among the most uncultivated and ignorant of this unhappy people, even in those provinces where the Turkish tyranny would have been almost enough to extinguish the heart and understanding of man, the stranger is forced to acknowledge "the curiosity, ingenuity, keenness, and elocution of their famous forefathers, and the natural effect, of which upon the present race was an extreme impatience of their present condition."—"Not a traveller from Europe could pass without exciting the hope that some interference, in their favour was in contemplation? and he never failed to hear from them many bitter reproaches against us for allowing our fellow Christians to remain enslaved under the yoke of infidels."

Col. Leake attributes a large portion of the misrepresentations of the Greek character to the route pursued by the ordinary tourists. Individuals accustomed to the indulgences of civilized countries, are suddenly plunged into the privations and inconveniences of a depressed and poor state of society; or they come with romantic notions borrowed from antiquity; or to avoid the common hazards of travel through the mountain countries, where the true people are to be alone found, they make a party of pleasure through the beaten track of Athens, the islands, the Asiatic coast, the plain of Troy and Constantinople; a road where, of course, travellers are as much the accustomed prey as upon other frequented roads, and where extortion is the natural lesson. "Their journey is concluded before they have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to form any impartial estimate of the national character, and they come in contact chiefly with those classes upon which the long subjection to the Turks has had the greatest effects; such as persons in authority under the government, or otherwise in Turkish employ—servants, interpreters, the lower order of traders, and generally the inhabitants of those towns in which the Turkish population has a great preponderance of numbers."

"It is obviously not in these situations, but in the more unfrequented islands, and on the continent of European Greece, where the Turks do not form a tenth part of the population, that the inquiry ought to be made, whether any of the ancient talents and virtues of the Greeks have survived the centuries of Mussulman oppression which supervened upon the debasement caused by Byzantine despotism, weakness, and superstition. In such an inquiry, it would be further necessary to distinguish between the inhabitants of the plains and those of the mountains; for those two classes have been placed in very different circumstances ever since the establishment of the Ottoman power in Greece."

The Turkish oppression has been so directly the source of the chief defects in the character of the Greek of our day, that in exact proportion as that fatal influence is enfeebled, so rises the national character. Its nature is elastic, and it springs up even in every momentary removal of the pressure but its true displays are to be found where the Turk dares not come. The most remarkable contrast to the inhabitants of the plains is to be found in those Islands of the Ægean, "where there are no Turkish inhabitants," and in the mountainous parts of Crete, Laconia, Arcadia, Ætolia, Locris, Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia. Here the Greeks bear "the most striking resemblance" in both their virtues and vices, to their illustrious ancestors—"industrious, hardy, enterprizing, heroic; ardently attached to their homes and country; living on little, or lovers of wine and gaiety, as the occasion prompts; sanguine, quick, ingenious, imitative." The picture has its dark side "Vain, inconstant, envious treacherous and turbulent." This picture is not from the hand of an enthusiast; the stains are too faithfully marked. But we must remember, that these defects would be the natural qualities of any people leading the distracted and uncertain life of the Greeks—even in his strongest place of security, pent up amid wild tracts of barren country, shut out from general communication, condemned to the habits of the hunter and the marauder, liable to the annual inroad of a merciless enemy, and from his cradle to his grave, either the spoil or the antagonist of the oppressor. Poverty, suspicion, loneliness—the inclemency of the elements—a life of hazard—flight or attack—what original constitution of virtue could have attained its true nature? There is not a national character under Heaven that would not have hardened and darkened under this perpetual rudeness of fortune. That the Greek retains any qualities entitling him to rank among men, is the phenomenon—the powerful evidence of what

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* Historical Outline of the Greek Revolution. By W. M. Leake.

illustrious qualities he may yet show forth, when misery and shame shall cover him no more, and he shall be called to take his armed stand in the great field, where nations struggle for more than the glory of the sword.

Providence has commanded that various climates shall bring forth various fruits out of that vast treasure of fertility and bounty which it has laid up for the enjoyment of man. It has commanded that among the races of man, there shall be variety of intellectual powers for the general good. Why should it not have followed up this palpable law of beneficence as far as nations, and appointed those distinctions among the mightier masses of society, which have been found essential to the system of individual communities? Why shall not the nation and the land be made for each other---The dweller on the shore of the ocean be gifted with an innate spirit of adventure with hardihood of frame, steady intrepidity, and the love of the storm—The dweller in the bosom of a great fertile continent be gifted with the sturdy strength of agriculture, the sober diligence the unambitious love of home---The dweller in the land, that was to be the first step in the advance of the Eastern colonies, to fill the solitudes of the West, the splendid school from which the arts of Europe were to rise, be gifted with the rich peculiar faculties for his noble designation.

Why shall we doubt that that suitableness of means which in the lower creation awakes our homage and wonder, should be abandoned in the great scale of society, and that nations should be suffered to drop into their places upon the earth like seeds borne upon the vagrant wind? Montesquieu, with the short sightedness of French philosophy, attributed all national character to climate. Others, not less shortsighted, have attributed it to government. But the Turk, under the sky of Greece, is still the barbarian of the Imans; the Greek, under the government of the Sultan, is still the man whose ancestors were the living flame that kindled the mind of half the world. But for Greece, that mind might have flowed away like the vapour from the mineral, noxious or wasted, till it was turned by her torch into light. Every view that history or reason can give us of the purposes, the spirit, and the capabilities of Greece and her people, impresses the conclusion that she was made the original and selected place for the nurture of the highest rank of ability, and that it is no vanity to predict superb intellectual advantages from the renovation.

The climate, lovely as it is, and genial to the perfect growth of mind and body, will not account for this preeminence. The face of the territory, though diversified with all the brilliant variety of the most picturesque land, intersected and enlivened by a sea the loveliest in calm or storm on the globe, will not account for this. The climate of Italy was scarcely less genial, the land less diversified, the less magnificent or less animating. Yet the whole surviving literature of the twelve hundred years of Rome is not equal to a third of the literature of Greece during little more than a century and a half, from the battle of Marathon, in the year 490 before the Christain era, to the reign of Alexander.

But no due estimate can be formed of the vigour and industry, the almost preternatural energy of the Greek mind, without recollecting under how slight a stimulant it threw out its powers. It is true, that in the free republics of Greece some kinds of ability were the very wings of ambition; the soldier, the statesman, and the orator, had the noblest vision of public life glittering and expanding before them. But without the art of printing, without the general taste for reading which has sprung up from that art, that second gift of a living soul, and a speech comprehensive as the world, writing wanted a vast portion of its latter excitements; yet what literature of modern nations can compete with dead Greece in the multitude of her works of genius! Yet have we the tenth part of these that deserved to be immortal! or what have we but the remnant snatched from the plunder of her cities, the ruin of her libraries, the utter dispersion and waste of her fortunes! Glorious and unrivalled relics of a mind, more worthy of homage than all the saints of Rome, yet still but relics, sacred fragments, the scattered jewels of a magnificence that all the wealth of later days must despair to outshine? What comparison can the literature of France, from the time of Francis the First to the present hour, from the commencement of the sixteenth century to the nineteenth, with all its royal patronage, with its command of panegyric from all Europe, with its opulent encouragements to ability, sustain against the solitary literature of a land scarcely larger than one of its provinces! What comparison can Germany, with her crowd of universities, her indefatigable love of literary labour, her native vigour of intellect, her host of authors covering the land! What comparison can even England, the land nearest to Greece in spirit and genius, with her boundless empire, with her unsparing patronage, her unlimited freedom of discussion, her untameable mind! Here the rivalry may be tried on the largest scale; yet for our oratory, as for all the noble public arts, for our architecture, for our sculpture, for all our models of grace, beauty, and grandeur, to what other shrine do we kneel than that broken monument of glory and misfortune!

With this evidence of the original distinction of the Greek mind it becomes important to know how far the lineage has been preserved. It is the conclusion of the most competent travellers, that the true Greek blood has been preserved to an extraordinary degree. The unanswerable argument is, the permanence of the language. Of great changes of population the first characteristic is the change of language. In all the other European countries, the ancient language has been superseded or mingled with the foreign idiom until it has become a new dialect distinct from both. In Greece we can trace the direct influx of strangers and settlers, by the same evidence, change of language in their district. The Wallachian colony that has settled on Mount Pindus, and on the Thessallian and Macedonian border, is Wallachian still, and speaks the Latinized dialect that it brought from Dacia. The Albanian settled in Bœtia, Attica, and Argolis, has not forgotten his native dealect in two hundred years, and may retain it for ages to come. In Asia Minor, where the Turks are the more numerous, the Greeks original and settlers, have adopted a mixed language nearly unintelligible to the Peniusula. Where the Thessalians have mingled with the Albanian colonists.—their language is a mixture of Greek and Albanian. The Greek of Attica bears the traces of its Italian dukes. Wherever it can be shown that the stranger had settled, there has he left his stamp upon the language; the obvious inference must be, that where he has not left that stamp, the ancient race still survive. There is no other country of Europe in which the native language is so slightly changed, or so extensively spoken. The Romaic is the tongue of the whole territory that was included in Hellas, the land, from the Tonarian Promontory to Upper Macedonia, with the islands and coasts of the Egean. The distinctions between the Romaic and the ancient Greek are trivial, and the work not of invasion but time. Auxiliary verbs are the chief introduction, but those verbs are Greek. The written character is still that of their earliest literature,—a great number of places and objects retain the same appellations as in the oldest times. The Morcote can read the ancient poet or historian with more familiarity than an Englishman can read even Chaucer, much less the Chronicle of the ancient Britain, or the Saxon. The customs, modes of salutation, superstitions, sports of ancient Greece, are largely retained in the interior; and this strong similarity authenticated in every colour of national mind and manners is found in the very spot which was the known and peculiar seat of the unpolluted and exclusive blood of ancient Greece. The conclusion is natural; the actual lineage that once filled the earth with its intellectual splendour still exists, however limited; and when once it shall have been delivered from its house of boundage, from the grave, which has had power only over its form, not over its spirit, it may stand forth in some still nobler stature of power and genius imperishable.

The geopraphical formation of Greece gives us even some assurance of this renewed vigour. From the beginning, Providence has done nothing imperfectly; it has made the people for the land, and the land for the people. By the division of the finest portion of the territory into islands, or fragments of coast nearly insular, the most curious and complete provision of which there is any example on earth, was made for the perpetual excitement of the national genius. It is a proof of the design of this arrangement, that nearly the whole of these matchless labours by which the Greek name lives, were achieved within sight of the sea. The island districts, the entire mountain country to the north, west, and east, were comparatively unintellectual. Even where the distance from the sea was trivial, what were the intellectual trophies of Argolis, Laconia, or Arcadia? The islands were the original seat of all the true triumphs. Attica, itself peninsular, and raised into sudden supremacy by the defeat of the Persians, was but the borrower from their treasures, until she and her illustrious tributaries fell under the successive yoke of Sparta, Macedon, and Rome.

The singular development of ability in the Egean islands has long attracted the eye of the philosopher, and two theories have been formed for its explanation. The one, the early freedom of their Constitutions; the other, the rivalry of island with island. But neither theory, nor both put together, will solve this interesting problem. Republicanism is *not* favourable to the arts. It may foster oratory, and the other means of acquiring politic influence, but its nature is to be narrow in its expenditure,—inconstant in its patronage,—and contemptuous of the arts. Even Athens was indebted for its noblest works to the *reign* of a man, who held its sceptre with the firmest grasp of monarchy for forty years. Yet even Pericles was arraigned for the expenditure of public money in the Parthenon, and Phidias perished in prison, a victim, to the parsimony of a popular assembly.

The great patrons of modern Italy were despots, or bodies allied to despotisms. The Medici were despots, the Popes were despots, the great monastic communities were remote from all contact with the popular spirit of their day. What was the patronage of the French Republic compared with any equal period of the reign of Louis the XIV.! Despotism loves luxury, and loves it in a way the most inaccessible to the people,—it is lavish, and, after the first satiety of the senses, must look for its indulgence in ornament and splendour. It expends its superfluities on fine pictures, and statues; it gratifies its own tastes, by magnificent architecture; and if it stoop to solicit popularity in any form, solicits by dazzling the public eye; and feels some faint atonement for its public evils in the brilliant profusion and lasting grandeur of its public memorials. This was the history of taste under the whole long line of French despotism, under the despots who lorded it over the nominal republics of Modern Italy, under even the sluggish, sun-withered, half African sovereignty of Spain. Republicanism even in its mildest form, is a spirit of labour, narrow equality of means, of struggle and suspicion, the rugged denizen of a scanty and reluctant soil—the genius of the spade and the sword. Despotism is the lordly and voluptous spirit that disdains to shake its wings in the open air of Heaven, a shape of the palace and the banquet—the picture and song; the splendour sensualist encircled by splendour.

The mutual rivalry of the islands is not sufficient for the problem. There are but few evidences of general competition. The public rivalry was almost totally limited to the fatal struggle of the sword. The only places open to the competition of the Greek blood were the games, as the Olympian and Isthmian. But these were notoriously, almost without exception, for manual and bodily display.

The real solution may be in that primitive work of nature, by which the region was divided into islands, in general, sufficiently large for separate governments, yet sufficiently near to make a whole. Emulation is the secret of all extraordinary eminence; and the true emulation is like the true trade, internal. The separate existence of those little communities supplied sources of emulation, to which even the configuration of other parts of the globe can afford no parallel. To be the first poet, or sculptor, or architect in his own island, was the highest reward of genius and labour. If by the disposition of nature, the islands had been compressed into one, there would have been a lonely possessor of the first rank of fame, and perhaps a second or third, but all below would have been mediocrity, and indolent despair. But by the multitude of the islands, there were supplied a multitude of independent and immediate incentives. Instead of a solitary artist holding the solitary supremacy of Greece, there was a leader in every island, with a second or a third pressing upwards after him. The spirit of emulation was multiplied by the separation of society. In every circle of this glorious realm, there was erected a point, round which the fires of heaven played, till the whole region was light and electricity.

The deficiency of the higher species of public talent in despotisms may be solved on the same principle. Despotism is jealous of all separate legislature. It breaks up all the little local communities, and concentrates power and fame round the single point of the court. It has one minister, with his few subordinates. All public distinction is monopolized by this narrow circle; and the whole remaining ability of the nation shrinks from the hopelessness of a competition for public honours. When has Austria, or Spain, or France, or Prussia, had more than one statesman of eminence at a time? The whole public ability outside has perished away in action. The finest policy of a state, anxious to raise its people to the highest rank of knowledge, spirit, and general capacity, would be to establish as many local images of its general government as possible. The provincial Parliaments of France alone kept the princes from utter mental stagnation. There may be matters of more pressing interest, which compel even the most generous government to extinguish those local legislatures. Thus the Scotish and Irish unions may have been compulsory on England. Yet who but must lament the necessity of the sacrifice, that knows the value of a rallying point for the listless ability of all the remoter parts of a great kingdom, the importance of planting the seed of manly emulation in even the darker and more unfertile corners of a land, the paramount duty of keeping alive the sacred fire of patriotic zeal, of manly intelligence, of enlightened and generous ambition in every bosom of the empire?

We now turn to the Greek war. Greece is a country of mountains. The plains are few, and chilly on the frontier. A mighty parallel of mountains closes it on the north, running from sea to sea. From this a ridge shoots off to the south, penetrating the entire of Greece down to the Mediterranean, where it ends in the Tænarian Promontory, dividing on its way eastern from Western Hellas, and filling the region on both sides with perpetual branches of hills. Four rivers rise from the chain of Pindus, that great central elevation from which the southern ridge is projected—the Aracthus, flowing south-west into the Gulf of Arta—the Achelaus, flowing south among the mountains, and entering the sea near the memorable site of Missolonghi—the Peneus (or Salympria) flowing east, down to the Thessalian plain, and passing on to the Archipelago through the defiles of Tempe—and the Aous (Viosa); flowing north-east to Tepeleni, and entering the Adriatic near the site of the ancient Appollonia.

The divisions adopted by the late and present governments are important for understanding the narrative of the war. The Turks governed by four chief Pashas. The pashalik of Tripolizza included the Morea. The pashalik of Negropont included that island (Eubœa) with Bœotia and the eastern district of Phocis. The pashalik of Salonica included the Southern portion of Macedonia. The pashalick of Joannina included Epirus, Thessaly, and a portion of Livadia. Athens, Livadia, and Larissa, had each its separate governor.

The first impulse of the Greek war originated in the French Revolution. That great explosion, which for its time kept mankind in terror, was perhaps destined to be a mighty agent of good as well as of evil; it has already broken off the New World from Spain; and it may be at this hour renovating the exhausted soil of the Old. During the revolution, commerce had unexpectedly fallen into the hands of the Greek islanders, & with it comparative opulence. The general excitement of the European mind had reached even to the vassals of the Turk, and a spirit of education and improvement had combined with a sense of their wrongs, and a hope of their ultimate liberation among the fortunate consequences of a time of change. Greece had also assumed a sudden interest with the great belligerents. French agents had been dispatched through the country. Russian agents had been dispatched to counteract them. Greek students, traders, and military men, had occasionally returned, animated by the knowledge, the wealth, or the distinctions of Europe.

The great Turkish ship still floated heavily upon the waters, without anchor or sail, but the clouds were gathering, and the storm was to come. —*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

## VARIETIE.

*Punishment of Cowardice.*—Captain Fraugel, governor of Fontarabia, having cowardly surrendered that place to the Spaniards in 1523, he was condemned to be degraded from the ranks of the nobility. He was accordingly armed from head to foot, and was then placed upon a raised scaffold, where twelve priests, dressed in white surplices, chanted the vigils of the dead; the sentence which declared the culprit a traitor, a villian, and convicted of falsehood and broken faith, having been previously read aloud. At the end of each psalm they made a pause, during which, a herald stripped the accused of some part of his armour, calling out at the same time, in a loud voice, "This is the helmet of the coward, this is his corslet, his buckler," &c. When the last psalm was finished, a basin of hot water was poured on his head, and he was then lowered from the scaffold by means of a rope passed under his arm-pits. Being stretched out upon a hurdle, he was covered with a funeral pall, and was carried in this manner to the church, where the twelve priests surrounded his body, and sung over him the psalm, *Deus, laudem meam ne tacueris*, which contains several denunciations against traitors and liars. He was then allowed to go his way, with the brand of infamy thus imprinted on his forehead for the remainder of his life.

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